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Sixty-ninth Convention of the AFL
Recent Cost-of-Living Wage Adjustments
Labor-Supply Aspects of Mobilization
State Labor Legislation in 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

DELEGATES to the Houston convention of the American Federation of Labor reviewed both international and domestic issues affecting labor. Their proceedings are summarized in **SIXTY-NINTH CONVENTION OF THE AFL** (p. 553). On the international questions, the convention reiterated support of the Marshall Plan, again endorsed the President's Point Four Program, and approved a proposal for a permanent UN security force. These decisions came after full reports from AFL's International representatives in Europe and Asia. Evident throughout the convention was the growing role the AFL is playing in international relations. Urged by Labor Secretary Tobin to exercise restraint in wage demands, the convention opposed a wage freeze, but favored over-all controls including those over prices. The Taft-Hartley Act attracted repeated attacks, which were strengthened by Senator Wayne Morse's case-by-case accounts of some of its inequities.

A significant development in collective-bargaining which accompanied the war in Korea and the emergency defense program was the inclusion of automatic cost-of-living or escalator clauses in a number of major contracts. **RECENTLY BARGAINED COST-OF-LIVING WAGE ADJUSTMENTS** (p. 557) indicates that July-September 1950 negotiations have increased the number of workers under contracts containing escalator clauses from about 500,000 to an estimated 800,000. Though such clauses are not novel, interest in them declined after World War II, but revived in May 1948 when General Motors and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) included one in a 2-year agreement. Renegotiation of this contract, retaining the cost-of-living adjustment clause for a 5-year period, was followed by labor and management acceptance of such a device in agreements covering other industries.

Increased defense production and expansion of the armed services raises the question of the adequacy of the United States' supply of labor.

LABOR-SUPPLY ASPECTS OF MOBILIZATION (p. 564), a summary of a statement by the Secretary of Labor, assesses the present supply and finds it adequate for the needs of the current defense program. Spot shortages in certain occupations are expected to develop under the current program, but generally it is safe to conclude that manpower will not constitute a bottleneck. Were total mobilization required, however, manpower would represent the most significant limiting factor. Demands would then far exceed the current supply in many critical occupations and extensive training or education would be required. Specifically, these shortages would be likely to occur in the medical profession, in many scientific and engineering fields and for skilled metalworkers, among others. Increases in manpower requirements for the Armed Forces and civilian industry would induce an expansion in the over-all size of the labor force. However, beyond a certain level, such as a 12-million man armed force, further increases in military manpower would force corresponding reductions in civilian labor supply. Numerous factors may affect labor demand and supply under mobilization conditions. To evaluate these and adequately plan for whatever emergency confronts us, the Labor Department and other Federal agencies are coordinating their efforts.

Illustrative of this coordination is the establishment of an Inter-Departmental Committee on Defense Manpower and an Office of Defense Manpower. Their functions, as outlined by the Secretary of Labor, are described in **OFFICE OF DEFENSE MANPOWER IN DEPARTMENT OF LABOR** (p. 575).

Labor standards were amended by the legislatures of 19 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in 1950. The changes made at this year's legislative sessions are reported in **STATE LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1950** (p. 571). These changes affected child-labor, discrimination, and industrial relations statutes.

Union and governmental reaction to increased international tension has resulted in more stringent controls over Communist influence in Australian and New Zealand unions. The evolution and scope of these restrictions are outlined in **ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISM IN AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND UNIONS** (p. 580).

The Labor Month in Review

DEVELOPMENTS of immediate interest to labor during October included the national election campaigns, appointments to several important labor defense posts in the Federal Government, and a number of changes in union structure. Labor participated actively in the national election campaigns and in the main was unsuccessful in electing its endorsed candidates. This was especially evidenced in the Ohio senatorial contest where the candidate, backed by a joint committee of AFL, CIO, and independent unions, was decisively defeated. Reaffiliation of the International Association of Machinists with the AFL was recommended by the union's executive council. A new union was organized during the month, formed by the merger of three left-wing unions.

Inflationary pressures continued to dominate the economy during October, although some slackening in demand was evidenced in certain consumer areas. Demand for such commodities as nonferrous metals, steel, rubber, and cotton continued extremely strong and prices of many industrial products rose during the month. Retail sales, however, were slower than during the past few months. Higher taxes and stricter consumer credit regulations appeared to be restraining consumer buying in spite of continued wage increases and greater employment.

Rapid Spread of Wage Raises

The number of wage adjustments reported during October reflected a continuing spread of the current wage movement to many industries in all parts of the country. In manufacturing, wage raises have been reported for large numbers of textile, apparel, metal, aircraft, brick, glass, rubber, and paper workers. New settlements have also been reached in such nonmanufacturing industries as construction, shipping, and public utilities.

Many of the workers affected by the new contracts have received their second adjustment

within recent months. A substantial number of the wage adjustments were granted before the expiration of existing contracts. Features of many of the contracts were guarantees of additional increases in 1951 or later without regard to price developments, while a number provide for cost-of-living adjustments.

Several major industries have thus far not agreed to wage increases. Negotiations between the leading steel producers and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) began during the month in advance of the date provided in the contract. All the major railroad labor organizations, representing more than 1 million railroad workers, have indicated that they will request increased wages for their members. Telephone workers, however, were unable to induce the companies of the Bell system to reopen contracts on wages, the Communications Workers of America (CIO) stated during October. In two telephone-bargaining situations, however, Michigan Bell and Western Electric Co., offers by the companies were turned down by the union. A Nation-wide telephone strike was set for November 9 by the union, arising out of the dispute with the Western Electric Co., the Bell system's manufacturing subsidiary.

Industrial Prices Still Rising

Inflationary pressures were still being reflected in price rises during October, particularly for industrial commodities. Prices of many metals and metal products continued to set new records. Chemical prices rose steadily over the month, while textiles and fuel products also showed continuous, but smaller gains. A decline in price of certain types of lumber, however, brought the average for building materials prices slightly lower during the month.

Seasonal factors were primarily responsible for the movement in agricultural prices in the course of the month. Wholesale food prices also declined somewhat, principally because of lower prices for pork.

The slight stability during recent months in the average of retail food prices, primarily seasonal, has helped minimize increases in the consumers' price index. The most recent survey of retail food prices, between September 15 and October 15, indicates an increase of only 0.2 percent. Be-

cause of the seasonal factors, it is not expected that the average of consumers' prices will change significantly during the immediate future.

Unemployment Drops

A drop of 400,000 in the number of unemployed reduced unemployment to 1.9 million, near the postwar low point, according to the Census Bureau's monthly report on the labor force. Unemployment in October amounted to only 3 percent of the total civilian labor force. The tightening labor market was also noted by the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security in its September survey of major labor markets. Between July and September, unemployment dropped in 147 of 150 labor-market areas and employment rose in nearly all of them, the Bureau reported.

Nonagricultural employment declined slightly, to 52.3 million, from September to October. Return of many young people to school and speed-up in inductions into the Armed Forces more than offset the addition of workers from the ranks of the unemployed. Farm employment advanced contra-seasonally to 8.5 million.

Labor Movement Developments

Recommendation that the International Association of Machinists reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor was made unanimously by the executive council of the IAM during October. The Machinists have withdrawn from the AFL on two occasions, once in 1943 and again in 1945, principally because of jurisdictional disputes with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL). IAM president Al J. Hayes indicated that all differences with the AFL had been settled, including a restoration of the jurisdiction held by the IAM prior to its withdrawal.

Constitutional changes streamlining the entire structure and method of operation of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), representing 300,000 telephone workers in the United States and Canada, were approved by a membership referendum during the month. Two levels of policymaking—the international and the local—are set up by the new constitution. The union's present 38 divisions are to be dissolved. Eleven district administrative units are to be activated

and approximately 1,400 locals will be chartered. Future bargaining is to be under international union direction, and all future contracts will be placed in the name of CWA.

The Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America was formed during the month by the merger of three left-wing unions. Two of the unions—the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers and the United Office and Professional Workers—were recently expelled from the CIO for following Communist policies. The third union, the Distributive Workers Union, was established less than a year ago. It was organized at the time primarily by left-wing department store locals which had left the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union of the CIO in protest against orders to file non-Communist affidavits.

Labor and Defense

Cyrus S. Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was named by the President to head the Wage Stabilization Board. Mr. Ching will take a leave of absence from his post with the FMCS to serve for a limited time to get the new Board organized. The Wage Stabilization Board and the office of the Director of Price Stabilization comprise the two segments of the Office of Economic Stabilization, established by Executive order under the Defense Production Act. The Board will be composed of three representatives each from labor and the public. Mr. Ching will be one of the public members. It will be the Board's function to make recommendations concerning the planning and development of wage-stabilization policies.

To head the newly created Office of Defense Manpower in the Labor Department, Secretary of Labor Tobin appointed Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the Department's Bureau of Employment Security. The Office of Defense Manpower was established by Secretary Tobin to coordinate the work being done in the Labor Department under functions assigned by the President's Executive Order 10161.

George Weaver, CIO official, was appointed special assistant on manpower problems to W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Earlier, Mr. Symington had appointed Everett Kassalow and Eli Oliver as special assistants on labor matters.

Sixty-ninth Convention of the AFL

Role of AFL in international affairs,
its position on the national defense program,
and efforts towards greater labor unity, with their background

INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS, the national defense program, peace with the CIO and IAM, the Taft-Hartley law, and labor's political action were the major issues confronting the delegates to the sixty-ninth American Federation of Labor annual convention held in Houston, September 17-23, 1950. In conformity with the new constitution, the convention was held a month earlier than usual. A number of the affiliated unions and the Building Trades Department had to postpone their own conventions, and thus were not in a position to submit their recommendations or resolutions for action by the AFL.

AFL and International Labor

By far the most significant development emphasized repeatedly at the convention was the role of the AFL in international relations and particularly in the struggle of international labor against Communism. The extent, intensity, and the many-sided activities of the AFL in the field of international labor were depicted before the delegates in numerous reports of AFL representatives abroad and speeches by the official fraternal delegates from Great Britain, and Canada, and by visiting guests from labor movements throughout the world: The International Federation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the Inter-American Federation of Workers (CIT), The International Free Trade Union Center in Exile, and the national union organizations of Italy, New Zealand, Australia, France, and India.

In addition to whole-hearted cooperation with the ECA, the United Nations and its various social and economic agencies, and its leadership in

establishing and maintaining the ICFTU and its program, the AFL maintains offices and international representatives, often referred to as labor's roving ambassadors, in several countries in Europe, in India, and in South America. Their functions are to keep fully informed on economic, social, and labor developments abroad and to provide moral, organizational, and often also financial aid to free trade-unions in their efforts to raise the standards of living of workers and to combat Communist influence.

These functions and activities in international labor relations are directed by the Free Trade Union Committee of the AFL under the active leadership of President William Green, Vice Presidents Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky, and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany. The Committee also publishes a bulletin monthly in English, French, German, and Italian for distribution to thousands of workers in every part of the world.

Most of the reports and speeches on international labor problems stressed the struggle against Communist aggression. The following summaries of reports by International Representative Irving Brown, reflecting the labor situation in Europe, and by Gordon W. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Union, who represented the AFL on the ICFTU Mission to Asia, typify AFL concern with this problem.

European Situation. Mr. Brown described the definite improvement in economic conditions in Western Europe, the accomplishments of the Marshall Plan and the ICFTU, and the unifica-

tion of the non-Communist trade-unions in Italy. In spite of the fact that Western Europe now has nearly 25 million trade-unionists on the side of democracy, they are "threatened from within by a hard-core Communist minority ready to engage in sabotage, partisan warfare, and all forms of betrayal in defense of a foreign power." He then outlined a seven-point program of action which in his opinion could meet the challenge of Communists in the Old World. It includes:

1. American mobilization, industrially and militarily . . . so that the world sees and knows once again that America is the Arsenal of Democracy.
2. The sending of fully armed troops, planes and ships to help in the common defense of Western Europe under the Atlantic Pact. . . .
3. Increased military aid to Western Europe so that the individual nations can achieve the creation of an armed force able to withstand aggression. . . .
4. Defense of Western Europe could be made more secure if Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia could reach an agreement on a mutual defense pact against aggression. . . .
5. A clear and forthright statement of what we are fighting for—I. e. not only to defend freedom but to enlarge its scope . . . so that the masses can utilize this freedom to improve their standards and living conditions.
6. Strengthening of the idea of a united Europe—political, economic, and military—in which the Germans participate and play an equal role along with other nations.
7. The first line of defense of Western Europe is in Berlin; and the first line of the ideological offensive against totalitarianism in Eastern Europe is also in Berlin.

Labor Conditions in Asia. The ICFTU Mission to Southeast Asia, "to promote the development of a regional organization of free trade-unions in that part of the world within the framework of the ICFTU," consisted of representatives of the AFL, CIO, and several European trade-union centers. The delegation visited 15 countries (Pakistan, India, Burma, Hong Kong, Japan, Formosa, Thailand, Philippine Islands, Indonesia, Singapore, Ceylon, Indo-China and Iran) and submitted its official findings to the ICFTU. In his report to the AFL convention, Mr. Chapman said, among other things: "You can only fully realize the degree of poverty that exists [in those countries] by seeing it. In the same manner it is difficult for these people to realize the progress that has been made in western countries, the standard of living that our workers enjoy as a result of effective free trade unionism. It is difficult for them to understand the independence that our unions in the western world enjoy."

He also outlined some of the major obstacles which prevent Asiatic labor from establishing strong and free trade-unions to attain economic freedom for Asiatic workers. Some of these obstacles are: (1) an appalling degree of illiteracy, which in some countries is as high as 90 percent; (2) policies of existing governments which are not conducive, and in many cases are actually hostile, to the formation of free unions; (3) strong opposition by employers, particularly by "foreign employers" who represent European and American capital in such important industries as rubber, tea, and oil.

He asked how workers in the eastern world could look kindly to America when one American concern instructed its administrative staff to develop recreational activities for the workers so they would be too physically tired to attend union meetings. Such actions are an open invitation to turn to communism, he contended.

Emergency Wage and Price Policy

The problems of the national defense emergency were presented to the delegates by W. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, and by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. Secretary Tobin stressed particularly the danger of inflation facing American labor and the need of self-restraint in asking for wage increases, and urged the purchase of savings bonds as a means of preventing the bidding up of prices for consumer goods:

"In my opinion, the danger of inflation is the major danger which faces American labor at home today. The problems which you will have to face, as the leaders of American labor during this period are not easy. The degree of self-restraint which the President has asked you to exercise is not going to be popular; it is always far easier to let the other fellow do it. But it is crystal-clear that such self-restraint affords the best chance to avoid the drastic over-all price and wage controls of a kind that we had during World War II—the kind that we would prefer not to go back to. If we do have to impose these controls, they may be with us for a long time. . . .

"Further wage increases combined with longer hours at overtime will add to the great volume of purchasing power which is already bidding up the prices of goods. We must face the unpleasant

fact that purchasing power which helps to support and expand our economy in normal peacetime helps only to inflate prices in an abnormal defense situation such as we find ourselves in at the present time. For this reason we must expect not only to buy many more war bonds and to save in other ways, but also to face the unpleasant fact of restraining upward general wage movement."

The convention went on record favoring the immediate application of selective price controls on key defense commodities. In the opinion of the resolutions committee such price control need not necessarily be accompanied by wage controls.¹ However, if some form of wage stabilization is undertaken as a part of the over-all stabilization policy, the AFL went on record as emphatically rejecting "any rigid formulas which would tie changes in wages with changes in the cost of living. There must always be room for wage changes to correct interplant and interindustry inequities and for wage increases based on increased productivity."

Labor Unity

Peace With CIO. On April 4, 1950, President Philip Murray of the CIO addressed a letter to the AFL, IAM, UMW, and to the Independent Railroad Brotherhoods emphasizing the need for a united labor movement in the United States. The AFL executive council authorized President Green to appoint a negotiations committee to meet with the CIO with a view of developing plans of permanent unity with the CIO.

The first meeting of the joint committee of the AFL and the CIO occurred on July 25 and the following understanding was reached: "(1) We will continue to work together in the field of international relations through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as a means of strengthening democracy throughout the world; (2) we will work together in the fields of legislative and political action, to insure the continued strengthening of our American democratic institutions."

At a second meeting it was agreed to appoint a subcommittee to recommend a program on the ways and means of merging the two federations organically. The entire negotiations committee was to meet again on August 4 in Chicago, but due

to the illness of the CIO President, Mr. Murray, these meetings had to be postponed.

In recommending approval of the step already taken by the executive council for unity with CIO, the resolutions committee expressed hope that complete unity between the AFL and the CIO might be consummated in the very near future. In pointing out the completely harmonious and successful cooperation of the two federations in the international field and in domestic legislative and political activities, the committee concluded: "Surely if we can find accommodations to live in peace and harmony and unite in the legislative and political field, like accommodations and understandings may be perfected to unite our forces into an organic body in the field of economic activities here at home."

Reaffiliation of IAM. Negotiations for reaffiliation of the International Association of Machinists have progressed considerably further than with the CIO. On April 7, 1950, President Green, by direction of the AFL Executive Council, wrote to President Al J. Hayes of the Machinists union to the effect that "any ruling or decision by a department of the AFL affecting an organization not affiliated with the department, will not be binding on the nonaffiliated organization." The executive council further directed that the president of the AFL "shall advise those who make inquiry of this action officially taken by the AFL."

This letter thus removed the two major points at issue which twice caused the IAM to disaffiliate from the AFL in the course of a jurisdictional dispute with a member of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL.

President Hayes and Secretary-Treasurer Peterson of the IAM wrote to President Green, on July 13 that the Executive Council of the IAM had decided to recommend reaffiliation with the AFL in a membership referendum.

The Taft-Hartley Law

Beginning with the opening remarks of President Green and throughout the entire week, the convention continued to express determined opposition of the AFL to this law. But the most forceful critique of the law was made by Senator Wayne A. Morse who addressed the special and separate

session of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education. Senator Morse gave a case-by-case account of how the Taft-Hartley Act is being used to deprive workers of their established rights to join and belong to a union and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Senator Morse stated in part:

"In the old days, before the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act the accepted technique for destroying a union was the importation of strikebreakers. Although that technique is still used, and in certain situations is highly practicable under the Taft-Hartley Act, it is no longer necessary except as a last resort. Instead of plug-uglies, the smart antiunion employer now retains a lawyer The union asked for bargaining conferences. Management retained a skillful lawyer who smilingly agreed to meet with the union. Many meetings between the union and the company lawyer ensued. The company lawyer resorted sometimes to postponement and sometimes to delay, but always in the end he was willing to meet. General discussions of the whole situation were had; details of the projected agreement were haggled over; the meaning of words was explored and re-explored; and the negotiations continued unabated like a sort of cyclone of words. But no agreement was reached. No agreement on a single item was ever reached. Days passed;

weeks passed; months passed The results are: there is no union in the plant now; there are no union organizers; and the employees have, either gently or violently, been deprived of their rights."

AFL Department for Education

The 1949 convention instructed the executive council to explore the desirability of establishing within the AFL a department of education which would take over, and if necessary, expand the work of the Workers Education Bureau. At its August 1950 meeting in Chicago, the executive council voted to have the AFL take over the WEB and to set it up in Washington as a full-fledged education department of the AFL. The officers of the WEB met in Houston during the week of the convention and took formal action to dissolve the 29-year-old WEB and to transfer all of its activities, including its library, copyright files, office equipment, and other assets, to the AFL.

—BORIS STERN

Division of Industrial Relations

¹ The resolutions committee found authority for this opinion in section 402 (f) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 which reads as follows: "The President, in or by any regulation or order, may provide exemptions for any materials or services, or transactions therein, or types of employment, with respect to which he finds that (1) such exemption is necessary to promote the national defense; or (2) it is unnecessary that ceilings be applicable to such materials or services, or transactions therein, or that compensation for such types of employment be stabilized, in order to effectuate the purposes of this title."

Recently Bargained Cost-of-Living Wage Adjustments

INCLUSION of automatic cost-of-living or escalator clauses in a number of important contracts was one of the most significant collective-bargaining developments that accompanied the Korean crisis and the emergency defense program. Prior to the recent negotiations, about a half million workers were known to have been covered by escalator clauses. The July-September 1950 additions are estimated to have raised the total number of workers covered to upwards of 800,000.

Escalator clauses, which require that specified wage adjustments be made according to changes in the cost of living are not, however, new or unusual. The gearing of wage changes to price changes was practiced to some degree during and immediately after World War I and again prior to World War II when prices began to rise rapidly.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of 2,754 agreements in effect in early 1950 revealed that less than 2 percent called for escalator wage-adjustment clauses. More than 100 agreements permitted reopening of contracts upon significant cost-of-living changes but left the determination of the amount of wage adjustments to the bargaining parties. Over half (55 percent) of the 2,754 contracts surveyed provided for either interim wage adjustments or renegotiation of wages during the life of the agreements.

Recent Bargaining Developments

Interest in cost-of-living plans again rose with the introduction of an escalator clause in the 2-year agreement signed in May 1948 between General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The agreement included a new feature by providing for regular annual increases

of 3 cents an hour to raise the real earnings of General Motors workers for higher productivity and thereby improving their standard of living. However, the GM-UAW formula was followed by very few such contracts in the two succeeding years. This is partly due to the fact that organized labor has generally avoided negotiating agreements gearing wages to the cost of living. Unions have also been reluctant to agree to devices calling for downward adjustments.

However, spurred by the economic uncertainties generated by the Korean conflict, and particularly by accelerated price rises and fears of shortages of skilled workers, a number of unions and employers recently agreed to adjust wages to changes in living costs. Widespread attention was focused upon such wage-adjustment procedures when the General Motors Corp. and the UAW-CIO on May 29, 1950, renegotiated their 1948 contract for a precedent-making 5-year term (retaining their escalator clause and increasing from 3 cents to 4 cents an hour the "annual improvement" wage increases).

Adoption of escalator or automatic cost-of-living clauses was most extensive in the 3 months, July through September 1950, in the automobile industry. By the end of September, all the large automobile manufacturers had agreed to wage increases of varying amounts. Most of them also included in their contracts cost-of-living wage-adjustment clauses based upon the movement of the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They followed the same procedure as that provided in the General Motors agreement; namely, a 1-cent an hour adjustment in wages for each 1.14-point change in the CPI. These agreements included Ford, Packard, Studebaker, Nash, and Kaiser-Frazer. (In contrast, the Chrysler Corp. and the Hudson Motor Car Co. reopened their contracts and granted 10-cent-an-hour general wage increases but did not adopt escalator cost-of-living clauses.)

Other employers and unions negotiated automatic cost-of-living clauses differing in some detail from the UAW-GM pattern. For example, the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) and the Railroad Yardmasters of America (AFL) each ended their long-standing disputes with groups of railroads in September by agreements which included a provision for cost-of-

living adjustments. The formula adopted was 1 cent an hour for each 1-point rise (or decline) in the Consumers' Price Index beyond the base index figure of 174.0, agreed upon by both parties.

The AFL Building Trades Council in New York City and the Building Trades Employers Association renewed their stabilization agreement in early July. It provides for adjusting wages upon a broader movement in the cost of living than the Switchmen's agreement. Under the building-trades agreement, if the cost-of-living index for New York City rises by more than 10 percent between June 1950 and October 1951, "the percentage in excess of 10 percent shall be multiplied by the hourly rate and then corrected to the nearest multiple of 5 cents." The resulting amount is then to be added to the hourly rates of building-trades employees for the period January 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953.

Types of Escalator Clauses

After union and employer negotiators have agreed in principle upon providing current wage-adjustments in accordance with changes in living costs, several major questions remain. A formula or procedure best suited to their needs must be devised. Considerations to be taken into account include:

- (1) Choice of the cost-of-living index to be used;
- (2) Selection of a base point from which changes in the cost of living are to be computed;
- (3) Determination of the relationship between the amount of wage adjustment and degree of change in the cost-of-living index;
- (4) Consideration of minimum and maximum limits to the wage changes;
- (5) Frequency of wage adjustments; and
- (6) Procedure to be followed if method of computing index is revised.

Each of these points is discussed below.

(1) Although a few agreements do not clearly identify the cost-of-living index to be used in adjusting wages, most of them specifically designate the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index. Either the monthly index for the United States as a whole, or indexes available monthly for 10 cities, and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities on a rotating quarterly cycle may be used. Escalator clauses are most frequently based on the national index, since

many agreements cover establishments in cities for which no index is available, or, like the GM agreement, cover plants scattered throughout the United States.

(2) Usually the index for the month in which the agreement becomes effective, or some other specified month, is taken as the base point to compute the amount of subsequent wage adjustments. In agreements in which the escalator clause is continued from a previous contract, the base point may remain unchanged.

Some agreements provide for an averaging of the index figures in establishing the base, to avoid the undue influence of seasonal fluctuations in prices. For example, the Consumers' Price Indexes published four times a year for a particular city may be averaged; or the national CPI published monthly may be averaged over a period of months.

(3) Many recent agreements follow the General Motors formula providing for wage changes in a precise ratio to relatively slight changes in the cost-of-living index (e. g., quarterly adjustments in wages at the rate of 1 cent for every 1.14-point change in the index¹). Additional examples of this type of escalator clause include the following: (a) 50 cents per week change for each 1-point change in index; (b) wages changed by same percentage as change in index; and (c) 1 cent an hour change in wages for each full point of change in index.

In some clauses, the change in the index must be relatively large before wages are adjusted. Illustrative of these are the following: (a) a 1-percent change in wages for each 5-point change in index; (b) 5 cents an hour for each 4.25-point change in index; and (c) wages to be adjusted by the same percentage as the change in the index, but no adjustment to occur until after the index has changed by a specified amount—e. g., 5 or 10 percent.

In some agreements, the relationship between wages and the cost of living is not a simple ratio of cents per hour to points of index change. For example, wage increases in one agreement are in the same proportion as increases in the cost of living, but no wage increase is to be made unless the cost of living rises at least 3 percent. Wages are not reduced unless the cost of living decreases by at least 5 percent. A 5-percent reduction in wages is provided if the cost-of-living decrease is

5 to 9 percent, and if the cost-of-living decrease is 10 percent or more, the amount of wage decrease is subject to negotiation between the parties.

(4) Escalator provisions may put a "floor," a "ceiling," or both, on the amount of the automatic wage adjustments. For example, an agreement may specify that no wage adjustment is to be made because of fluctuations of the index below or above a specified figure. Other escalator provisions establish a floor on wage decreases by specifying that wage rates presently in effect may not be reduced by operation of the escalator clause. More commonly, as in the GM agreement, the lower limit on wage decreases is defined by prohibiting further wage reductions if the index falls below a designated point. Some agreements which fix upper or lower limits on automatic wage adjustments provide for reopening of wage negotiations if these limits are reached.

In agreements which do not establish an absolute limit on wage adjustments, a limit is sometimes placed on the amount of the adjustment which can be made within a specified period. For example, "no wage increase resulting from this agreement for any 6-month period shall be in excess of 10 percent."

(5) Since the primary purpose of escalator clauses is to compensate workers for current changes in the prices of the goods and services they must buy, cost-of-living adjustments are made relatively frequently. Most generally they are made once each 3 months, as in the General Motors agreement; among other agreements, adjustments may be made every month or every other month.

However, some agreements provide for only one adjustment during the term of the agreement—usually these are 2-year agreements which require a cost-of-living adjustment at the end of the first

year. The General Electric agreement with the IUE (CIO), on the other hand, provides for a cost-of-living adjustment 6 months after the effective date of the agreement, if the Consumers' Price Index has risen by at least 1.14 points. The amount of wage increase is 1 cent an hour for each 1.14-point rise in the index. The increase, if any, is added permanently to the employees' rates.

(6) "The continuance of the cost-of-living allowance is dependent upon the availability of the official monthly BLS Consumers' Price Index in its present form and calculated on the same basis as the Index for April 1950, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties," under the GM and several other agreements. These agreements further provide that no adjustments are to be made because of any revision which the Bureau of Labor Statistics may make in index figures after they have been published. One agreement specifies that "should the Bureau of Labor Statistics change the manner of computing the index during the life of this agreement, the parties are to meet and agree upon a conversion factor which will fairly adjust the presently agreed upon base to a comparable figure in line with the new method."

Under the railroad agreement with the Switchmen's Union (AFL), if the Consumers' Price Index is so revised as to affect the "direct comparability" of the revised index with the index used in the agreement, special action is provided. The Bureau of Labor Statistics "shall be requested to furnish a conversion factor" designed to adjust the new index to the one in use.

—NELSON M. BORTZ and JAMES C. NIX

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¹ The 1-cent to 1.14-index-point ratio was obtained by dividing the average hourly rate of GM workers (approximately \$1.485 in the spring of 1948) into the National Consumers' Price Index for April 15, 1948 (160.3).

Applications of Working-Life Tables to Employment Outlook

RATES OF labor-force entry and separation developed in the Tables of Working Life serve as a basis for a number of significant findings on labor-force growth and on occupational replacement needs for men workers. Thus, by application of these rates to the labor-force and population data of the 1940 Census, it is estimated that an average of 400,000 new jobs for men were required annually during the decade 1940-50, to accommodate the "natural" growth of the male labor force. Moreover, almost two-thirds of the 11 million young men who began their work careers during this decade were replacing older men who died or retired.

Differences in age distribution of workers employed in various occupations are a significant factor in prospective replacement needs. In occupations with a large proportion of older workers in 1940, such as carpenters, tailors and furriers, and blacksmiths, forgers and hammermen, estimated replacement needs for the decade 1940-50 ranged from one-fourth to one-third of total employment. In contrast, labor-force separation rates of 10 percent or less were estimated for welders, truck drivers, and linemen—fields in which relatively few older men were employed. Differences of this type may be significant in evaluating long-term job prospects in various occupations. However, allowance must be made too, for job openings arising out of other forms of labor turn-over, as well as for the effect of occupational differences in mortality and retirement rates, where these can be determined.

Rate of Labor-Force Growth

In the absence of direct statistical reports, the Tables of Working Life provide a means of esti-

imating the number of men who enter on work careers each year, or who cease working due to death or retirement. To illustrate this application, estimates of male labor-force entries and separations during the decade 1940-50 were prepared on the basis of the 1947 abridged table for total males.¹ This table was selected, in preference to the table for 1940, as more representative of the experience during the decade as a whole.

In estimating the number of men entering the labor force during the 1940-50 decade, 10-year accession rates for 5-year age groups were computed from the 1947 abridged table. Application of these rates to the male population in each age group in 1940 yields an estimate of about 11,190,000 young men who began their work careers during the past decade, or an average of about 1.1 million annually² (table 1). This estimate does not allow for labor-force entries due to immigration, and is a "net" figure in the sense that it does not include the much greater volume of shifting between worker and nonworker status of seasonal and intermittent workers.

TABLE 1.—Estimated accessions to the male labor force, 1940-50¹

Age in 1940	Male population 1940 (in thousands)	Accessions, 1940-50	
		Rate (per 1,000 in population)	Number (in thousands)
Total, ages 0-29 years.....	34,040		11,190
0-4 years.....	5,350	38.2	200
5-9 years.....	5,420	544.8	2,950
10-14 years.....	5,950	848.3	5,050
15-19 years.....	6,180	409.1	2,530
20-24 years.....	5,690	73.2	420
25-29 years.....	5,450	6.8	40

¹ Based on accession rates for total males, adapted from the abridged table for 1947.

Similar estimates of the number of men who were separated from the labor force during the decade 1940-50 were computed on the basis of the mortality and retirement patterns prevailing in 1947. As shown in table 2, an estimated 7.2 million men, or 17.5 percent of the male labor force in April 1940, left the labor force because of death or retirement during the past decade.³ Of these, 4.2 million workers, or about three-fifths, were separated by death, and the remainder retired from gainful activity owing to disability, receipt of pensions, or other causes. The esti-

mated median age at separation was 62.2 years for all men workers separated during the decade, as compared with a median age of 58.1 years for workers separated because of death and of 66.1 years for retirements.

The estimate of separations, like that for labor-force entries, applies to a "closed group," i. e., the male labor force in 1940. No allowance was made, for example, for separations of male immigrant workers who entered the country after 1940 or those men who withdrew from the labor force and subsequently resumed year-round work activity.

TABLE 2.—Estimated separations from the male labor force, 1940-50¹

Age in 1940	Male labor force, 1940 ² (in thousands)	Total separations 1940-50		Deaths		Retirements	
		Rate (per 1,000 in labor force)	Number ³ (in thousands)	Probability (per 1,000 in labor force)	Number (in thousands)	Probability (per 1,000 in labor force)	Number (in thousands)
Total: 14 years and over.....	40,910	-----	7,160	-----	4,230	-----	2,930
14-19 years.....	2,840	30.2	60	30.2	60	-----	-----
20-24 years.....	5,060	23.8	120	23.8	120	-----	-----
25-29 years.....	5,220	33.0	170	28.9	150	4.1	20
30-34 years.....	4,910	52.5	260	40.5	200	12.0	60
35-39 years.....	4,610	78.9	360	69.9	280	19.0	90
40-44 years.....	4,240	118.0	510	90.2	380	29.7	130
45-49 years.....	3,960	174.2	690	132.3	530	41.9	170
50-54 years.....	3,480	250.0	870	184.9	640	65.1	230
55-59 years.....	2,700	458.3	1,240	236.6	640	221.7	600
60-64 years.....	1,940	678.5	1,320	264.8	510	413.7	800
65 years and over.....	1,910	814.1	1,560	378.1	720	436.0	830

¹ Based on separation rates for total males, adapted from abridged table for 1947.

² Estimates are comparable to current MRLF. Adapted from Census releases P-50, No. 2 and P-44, No. 12.

³ Total separations do not necessarily add to separate estimates of deaths and retirements, due to rounding.

The difference between the estimates of male labor-force entries and separations represents the estimated "natural" growth of the male labor force over the decade, 1940-50, i. e., the increase expected because of the changing size and age composition of the male population, exclusive of immigration. As the following tabulation shows, a natural increase of 4.0 million men workers, or about 10 percent, is estimated for the decade 1940-50. This means that, on the average, about 400,000 additional jobs for men workers were required annually during the decade, simply to allow for labor-force growth resulting from the increase of the resident male population of working age.

	Number (in thousands)
Male labor force, April 1940.....	40,910
Accessions, 1940-50.....	11,190
Separations, 1940-50.....	7,160
Natural growth:	
Number.....	4,030
Percent of 1940 male labor force.....	9.9

The natural rate of labor-force growth differs, of course, from the actual growth in the labor force from year to year, primarily because it does not allow for the effects of immigration and for year-to-year changes in the rates of labor-force participation. It is, however, a significant measure because, over a period of years, the rate of natural growth of the labor force is largely determined by the age structure of the population and is not readily amenable to control by social and economic influences.

Occupational Separation Rates

From a somewhat different perspective, the above comparisons of estimated labor-force entries and separations indicate that almost two-thirds of the 11 million young men who began their work careers during the decade 1940-50 were replacing older men who died or retired. This emphasizes the importance, for vocational guidance and related purposes, of determining the prospective replacement needs in various fields of employment, as one factor affecting relative job opportunities.

Despite the significance of this factor in appraising long-term employment prospects, relatively little direct information is available on the number of workers leaving different occupations each year. However, given the age-specific rates of labor-force separation from the Tables of Working Life and an age distribution of men by occupation from Census or other sources, it is possible to prepare indirect estimates of the probable number of men who will be separated from each occupation because of death or retirement, over a period of years.

As an illustration of this method, the estimated number and rate of labor-force separations in the period 1940-50 were computed for 33 selected occupations by applying 10-year separation rates, based on the 1947 abridged table, to the 1940 age distribution of experienced men workers in these occupations. These calculations disclose a wide range in the resulting rates of labor-force separa-

tion, by occupation (table 3). Thus, as compared with an average decennial separation rate of 17.5 percent for all men workers, 33 percent of the blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen, and about 30 percent of the tailors and furriers, were expected to stop working in the decade 1940-50. In contrast, decennial labor-force separation rates of only about 10 percent were estimated for welders, truck drivers and linemen, occupational fields which had a predominantly young labor force in 1940.

TABLE 3.—Estimated separations due to death or retirement from selected occupations, 1940-50

Occupation	Number of men in experienced labor force 1940 ¹	Separations due to death or retirement	
		Rate (per 1,000 in labor force) ²	Number
Blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen.....	86,900	330	28,700
Tailors and furriers.....	118,100	249	29,300
Carpenters.....	763,900	204	201,700
Masons, tile setters, and stonecutters.....	155,400	233	36,200
Cabinetmakers and pattern makers.....	91,100	229	20,900
Telegraph operators.....	34,100	228	7,800
Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists.....	222,000	218	48,400
Boilermakers.....	32,900	217	7,100
Painters (construction), paperhangers, and glaziers.....	475,200	209	99,300
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	79,200	205	16,200
Stationary engineers, crane men, and hoistmen.....	319,300	199	63,500
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	210,100	197	41,400
Molders, metal.....	87,200	188	16,400
College instructors, professors, and presidents.....	55,700	182	10,100
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	655,900	176	115,400
Structural and ornamental metalworkers.....	38,400	169	6,500
Power-station operators.....	21,700	169	3,700
Compositors and typesetters.....	166,300	168	27,900
Printing craftsmen, excluding compositors and typesetters.....	65,800	166	10,900
Roofers and sheet-metal workers.....	123,800	166	20,600
Bakers.....	133,800	155	20,700
Cooks, except private family.....	203,200	153	31,100
Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, ticket agents.....	403,800	150	74,100
Electricians.....	226,300	144	32,600
Rollers and roll hands, metal.....	30,300	134	4,100
Painters, excluding construction and maintenance.....	93,800	131	12,300
Mechanics and repairmen, and loom fixers.....	969,600	131	127,000
Waiters and bartenders.....	323,900	129	41,800
Designers and draftsmen.....	101,400	125	12,700
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	58,300	114	6,600
Line and service-men, telegraph, telephone, and power.....	109,800	113	12,400
Chauffeurs, truck drivers, and delivery men.....	1,758,000	94	165,300
Welders and flame-cutters.....	137,000	93	12,700

¹ Includes employed men classified by current occupation and men seeking work or on public emergency work, classified by usual occupation. Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-14, No. 13 (1943).

² In computing occupational separation rates, age distributions by occupation were based on data for employed men and men seeking work. Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, The Labor Force, (Sample Statistics), Occupational Characteristics, table 1.

Clearly, other factors being equal, occupations with the greatest number of prospective losses because of death or retirement will offer the greatest job opportunities. For example, it is significant that the estimated number of labor-

force separations of plumbers during 1940-50 was about a fourth greater than among electricians, although electricians slightly outnumbered plumbers in 1940. This means that, if employment trends were similar for the two occupations, relatively more jobs would have opened up for plumbers than for electricians over the decade, owing to the higher replacement needs.

For purposes of appraising job prospects, replacement needs arising out of deaths and retirements must be considered in conjunction with all other factors affecting the demand for labor in various fields of work. In such industries as coal mining, the presence of a large proportion of older workers has been due to a long-term employment downtrend. This is also true of certain occupations, such as telegraphy, which have been subject to technological displacement.

However, in other fields of employment, relatively high replacement needs may appear in combination with a rising trend of employment. Thus, the building trades inherited a shortage of younger workers from the depression decade of the 1930's, when few apprentices were trained. In the 1940-50 decade, the high level of construction activity and the relatively heavy losses because of death and retirement combined to create a very favorable employment outlook. A somewhat similar situation existed in certain branches of the apparel industry, which in the past were staffed largely by immigrants and which, in recent years, have become increasingly aware of the need for attracting new workers.

A number of other important considerations entering into the use of estimated separation rates, based on experience for the labor force as a whole, for occupational outlook analysis are discussed below.

Occupational-Life v. Working-Life Expectancy. In certain occupational fields, including most of the professions and skilled trades, deaths and labor-force retirements account for the greatest proportion of separations among experienced men workers. Relatively few men in such occupations are likely to shift to unrelated types of work, after having invested a substantial period in training and education for their chosen field, except under extreme pressure (such as wartime mobilization or protracted unemployment) or unusual personal circumstances. In such occupations, the indi-

vidual's working-life expectancy in the occupation may not differ significantly from his total work-life expectancy; therefore, the estimated rates of labor-force separation provide a significant guide to prospective replacement needs. These, moreover, are generally the occupations in which vocational guidance and planning are most important.

In other occupations, deaths and retirements account for only a small proportion of total separations of men workers. This is particularly true of many unskilled jobs and certain "entry" occupations, such as office boys or shipping clerks, for which turn-over is characteristically high, because the entrants tend to move on to more skilled and responsible jobs. It is typical, too, of workers in certain highly skilled occupations, such as athletes, dancers, and air-line pilots, in which the individual's occupational-life expectancy is much shorter than his total working-life expectancy because of exacting physical standards. Professional athletes and ballet dancers, for example, are considered "old" at 40. In such occupations, obviously, estimates of death or retirement rates based on experience for the labor force as a whole will not be very helpful in determining replacement needs.

Mortality Differentials. Very little current information is available on the extent of differences in mortality between occupations, for men of the same age. Earlier studies, both in the United States and abroad, revealed a pronounced and fairly consistent pattern of differentials in mortality rates among men classified in broad occupational groups, reflecting differences in living standards and in their way of life. Farm workers, in general, had much lower mortality rates than non-farm workers. Among nonfarm occupations, the lowest age-specific mortality rates were among white-collar workers, such as proprietors, professional persons, and clerks; the highest mortality rates were among the unskilled and semiskilled manual groups.⁴

Some notable differences also appeared within the broad occupational groups, since some types of work are more hazardous and involve more "wear and tear" on the human organism than others. For example, relatively high mortality rates were found among manual workers in the hazardous mining and lumbering occupations. Similarly, because of their strenuous life and constant ex-

posure to disease, physicians experienced mortality rates considerably higher than other professional workers. On the other hand, the ministry and teaching were among the occupations with the lowest age-specific death rates.

If reliable mortality data are available for an occupation which indicate significant differentials as compared with the broader population group, of course it is desirable to substitute the specific occupational death rates for those in the life tables. However, it is likely that the absence of separate mortality information will not seriously impair the usefulness of the estimates in the large majority of occupations.

Retirement Differentials. Even in the absence of any comprehensive statistical data, it is apparent that significant differentials in age-specific retirement rates are likely to exist among occupations. Differences in the nature of the work, the degree of exposure to disabilities, the coverage and provisions of pension plans, the extent of opportunities for self-employment, and many other factors may influence the retirement patterns prevailing in different occupations. The use of over-all retirement rates is, therefore, in no sense a substitute for a detailed analysis of the actual retirement patterns prevailing in individual occupations, where such information can be developed. They do, however, provide a useful point of departure for estimating the effect of differences in age distribution among the various occupations upon the prospective replacement needs due to retirement.

—HAROLD WOOL

Division of Manpower and Productivity

¹ See Trends in The Pattern of Working Life, Monthly Labor Review, September 1950.

² On the basis of the 1940 abridged table, the estimated number of male entries into the labor force during the decade 1940-50 was 11,160,000, which is not significantly different from the estimate of 11,190,000 derived from the 1947 table. However, the distribution of male labor force entrants by age in 1940, based on the 1940 abridged tables, did show a substantially larger proportion of prospective entrants from the age group 15-19 years, and correspondingly fewer entrants from the age groups 5-9 years, than shown in table 1.

³ On the basis of the 1940 abridged table, about 7,850,000 men workers would have been expected to leave the labor force between 1940 and 1950, because of death or retirement, or about 10 percent more than the estimate based on the 1947 table.

⁴ For statistics on differential mortality by occupation, see in particular: Jessamine Whitney, Death Rates by Occupation, National Tuberculosis Association, 1934, and The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, England and Wales, 1931, Part IIA, Occupational Mortality, H. M. Stationery Office, 1938.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Labor-Supply Aspects of Mobilization¹

EXPANSION of our armed forces and of armaments production, now under way, has raised a number of critical questions about the Nation's manpower resources. In an economy already operating at peak levels of production and employment, how much "give" is there in the labor force to meet the demands of the current emergency? Is there danger of running into serious manpower bottlenecks which may impede the defense effort? And shifting to the broader problems of all-out mobilization, what are the manpower limitations which must be borne in mind, in planning the over-all size of the armed forces, and the relationship between the armed forces and the supporting civilian economy?

During the current phase of partial mobilization no over-all manpower shortage is likely. But spot shortages can be expected in some areas and in some skills.

However, in the event of all-out mobilization, manpower will be among the critical limiting factors. In order to determine the most efficient balance between the military and civilian labor force, basic information on the material requirements of the armed forces, and many related facts are required.

Finally, because the Nation's strength lies in the skill and productivity of its labor force, rather than in sheer numbers, careful plans must be made to conserve the resources of skilled manpower, and training programs must be developed at once to increase the number of workers in the critical skills and professions.

Current Manpower Situation

In August 1950, the labor force totaled over 66 million, with 1½ million in the armed forces and almost 65 million in the civilian labor force. Civilian employment, at 62½ million, was at an all-time peak, and unemployment, at 2½ million, was down about 2 million from last February and only about a half million above the level in the boom year 1948. There were numerous other indications of a relatively tight labor supply situation. For example, among the major labor-market areas, the number classified as "A", i. e., with tight or balanced labor supply, increased from 12 in May to 19 in July, whereas those in the "E" or "distressed" category dropped from 11 to 4.

Moreover, this very high level of labor demand still reflected mainly production for the civilian economy, i. e., for automobiles, houses, and a great variety of other civilian goods and services. Yet the expanded defense program calls for an increase in the size of the armed forces of about 1½ million in the coming fiscal year and, at the same time, for a sharp expansion in production of aircraft, tanks, and other types of ordnance and supplies for these armed forces.

There is still room for a reduction in the number of unemployed from the August level of 2½ million. In large part, however, manpower requirements will be met by a shift of some of the 62 million employed workers and by recruiting additional workers into the labor force.

Manpower for Current Program

The composition of the labor force is much more favorable now than in 1940. In August 1950, about 13½ million more workers were actually on

the job than in August 1940, when unemployment totaled almost 9 million. Moreover, the industrial and occupational distribution of these employed workers is much more favorable from the standpoint of reconversion to war production than it was in 1940. Thus, over 6 million workers in our labor force are employed in the pivotal metalworking industries, as compared with less than 4 million in 1940. These, broadly speaking, are the industries which will carry out the bulk of the defense contracts. At the same time, great increases have occurred in the non-manufacturing segment of the economy and particularly in such fields as trade, services, and construction. Many workers in the latter industries acquired valuable experience and skills in munitions production during World War II and could be counted upon to help staff the expanding defense industries.

The most important source of manpower for staffing defense plants therefore will consist of workers now on the job. In some industries, these workers will automatically become available for defense work, to the extent that plants shift all or part of their operations from automobiles to tanks, or from television sets to electronic equipment. The pinch of material shortages in civilian type industries, such as construction, will have the effect of making additional experienced workers available for expanding munitions plants. Moreover, many workers employed in trade and services, or engaged in small marginal businesses, are likely to be attracted by the relatively higher wage structure in the expanding munitions industries.

An increase in the hours of work could also add substantially to the potential labor supply for defense production. The average workweek in manufacturing industry, currently about 41 hours, is about 4½ hours below the peak attained during World War II, when industry generally was on a 6-day week. In manufacturing alone, an increase of 2 hours in the average workweek of production workers from current levels would represent the equivalent in employment of more than a half million workers at the current workweek.

Furthermore, substantial additions to the current labor force can be expected in the coming year. Population growth alone will yield a net increase in the labor force of over a half million

workers in 1951. Moreover, experience during and since World War II indicates that the labor force is flexible and, within certain limits, can be increased as the demand for labor increases. Of the 112 million persons aged 14 years and over, currently about 45 million—largely housewives, students, and retired persons—are not in the labor force.

During World War II, large numbers of "extra" workers, about 8 million by the end of the war, were recruited from these sources to meet the needs of all-out mobilization. Under the boom conditions prevailing currently, some of this reserve, perhaps about 2 million, has already been tapped and—to that extent—our labor reserves are somewhat more limited. However, there are still available in the population considerable numbers of housewives, students, and older persons who can be drawn into the labor market under the stimulus of national need coupled with attractive job openings at good wages. These reserves should prove more than adequate to prevent any over-all manpower shortage under a defense program of current dimensions.

At the same time, it is likely that spot shortages will develop in particular occupations, areas, and industries. Local employment services are already reporting shortages of key metalworkers, such as tool and die makers and machinists. These shortages are generally not impeding current production, but in some instances may slow down the rate of expansion.

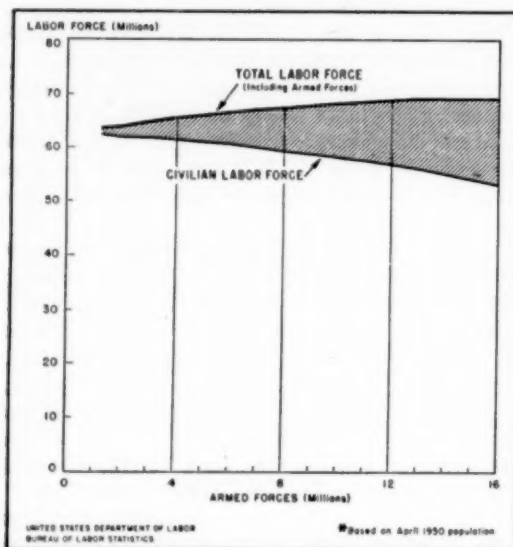
Such shortages are almost inevitable when production in particular industries and areas is being stepped up rapidly. They tend to be aggravated, too, by the tendency of employers to hire ahead of actual needs when they foresee a tightening labor supply situation. It is to conserve highly skilled manpower in these critical fields that the Department of Labor has prepared a list of critical occupations for the guidance of the Defense Establishment in deferring reserve personnel.

Despite the special recruitment problems which may face the Nation in the next 12 months, it is safe to conclude that manpower will not constitute a primary bottleneck in the current defense program. If we shift our vantage point, however, to the problem of all-out mobilization, manpower would represent the most significant limiting factor.

Manpower for All-Out Mobilization

From World War II experience, previously referred to, it is clear that many persons outside of the labor force can in fact be recruited in an emergency. If the same degree of labor-force participation is attained as the maximum reached in World War II, the labor force based on the current population would total about 69 million persons. This would represent an increase of 5 to 6 million over the actual April 1950 total labor force and of about 2½ million over the April 1945 peak. From this labor force would be recruited both the members of the armed forces and workers for munitions production and essential civilian industries. This is, of course, not the outside limit of our labor-force potential, but this figure could not be increased by more than a few million except for very short periods of time or at a heavy cost chargeable to the future.

Hypothetical Wartime Labor Force* in Relation to Size of Armed Forces



What a labor force of 69 million persons might lack in absolute numbers, it would make up in productivity, skills, and in the highly-developed industrial machine to which it can be applied. From this standpoint, the United States is particularly fortunate because its labor force has been

almost fully employed during the past decade. In meeting the needs of a wartime economy, and in reconversion to peacetime, its labor force has displayed a high degree of mobility, both occupationally and geographically. In the postwar period, too, the GI Bill of Rights has enabled about 7 million veterans to undertake specialized training in schools and colleges as well as on the job, and this has contributed significantly to our present reservoir of skills.

The country cannot, however, afford to be complacent about the adequacy of its supply of highly skilled and technical workers. Under all-out mobilization, demands would far exceed the current supply in many critical occupations and extensive training or education would be required. Included are the medical profession, many scientific and engineering experts and most of the skilled metalworking crafts, among others. Thus the development of programs, designed to increase the number of future doctors and scientists or the number of apprentices in skilled trades, is as fundamental to mobilization planning as the existing programs for stockpiling critical materials.

Our heavy stake in maintaining and increasing the quality of the labor force also means that great care must be given to the proper allocation of workers between the armed forces and civilian jobs, and among major segments of the civilian economy. To illustrate one pivotal problem which would be faced in the event of all-out mobilization, a chart has been prepared which indicates the potential size of the civilian labor force under various levels of mobilization. For this purpose the peak World War II rates of labor-force participation were used in developing the maximum labor-force potential. As already noted this peak probably can be adjusted upward in the event of extreme emergency. The present figures will suffice, however, to point out the problem to be faced.

As the strength of the armed forces rises from an initial level of about 1½ million to 5 million, the total labor force could expand fairly rapidly, though at a somewhat slower rate. Thus, relatively little squeeze on the civilian labor force would result. As the size of the military increases to about 12 million (roughly corresponding to the peak World War II level) the chart indicates that there would be some further slow expansion in the over-all labor force. However, the civilian labor

force would be reduced by about 5 million. Beyond this level, further additions to the armed forces would be possible only by corresponding reductions in the number of civilian workers.

Obviously a point would be reached on this curve beyond which the armed forces could be expanded further only at the expense of the munitions industries or of essential civilian activities. To go beyond this point would mean the risk of seriously impairing an over-all war effort. Just where that point would occur would depend on a host of factors, some of which cannot be pinned down with any precision, with the information currently available.

For example, it would be necessary to know the kind of war the country might be called upon to fight and, in some detail, the matériel require-

ments of the armed forces. Then there would be the time factor—how rapidly the armed forces would have to expand to their peak strength. Another factor would be the extent to which civilians would be required to tighten their belts.

Additional variables on the supply side would require careful examination, for example, the extent to which productivity could be increased above World War II levels and the workweek of the labor force could be expanded. These, and many related factors, are being carefully studied by the staff of the Department of Labor and by other Federal agencies concerned.

¹ Summary of statement by Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, to the Committee on Mobilization Policy of the National Security Resources Board, September 6, 1950.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Second Quarter, 1950

WORK INJURIES in manufacturing reversed the usual seasonal trend during the second quarter of 1950, increasing not only in absolute number, but also in the rate per million man-hours worked.

The average injury-frequency rate¹ for all manufacturing industries increased 4 percent from the first to the second quarter of 1950. In each of the preceding 5 years the average for the second quarter has been lower than that for the first. The average rates for May and June were higher than for any other month so far this year. In contrast, the rates for these months have been among the lowest recorded during the first half of each of the previous 5 years.

Despite the increase in injury rates from the low point reached in the fourth quarter of 1949, the average rate for the second quarter of 1950 was still slightly below that for the same period of last year, and the average for the first 6 months of this year was about 7 percent below that for the corresponding period of 1949. The amounts of

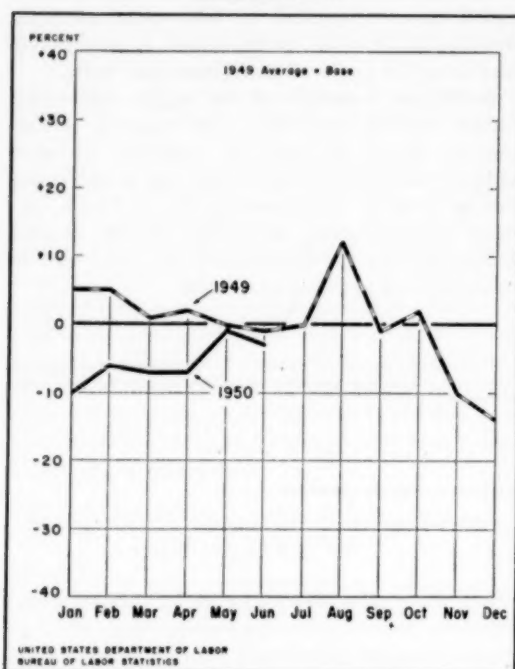
these decreases, however, were less than for any previous year-to-year comparison since 1945-46. If the upward movement noted in the second quarter continues through the remainder of the year, the annual average for 1950 may well be above that for 1949. The following tabulation shows the percent change in average injury-frequency rates for all manufacturing between successive periods:

Percent change in injury-frequency rates, all manufacturing

	<i>From first to second quarter</i>	<i>Between second quarter of successive years</i>	<i>Between first 6 months of successive years</i>	<i>Between final annual for successive years</i>
1943.....	+1	-----	-----	-----
1944.....	+6	-5	-8	-8
1945.....	-2	-15	-11	+1
1946.....	-1	+7	+6	+7
1947.....	-2	-13	-12	-6
1948.....	-4	-14	-13	-9
1949.....	-5	-20	-19	-13
1950.....	+4	-2	-7	-----

Approximately 87,500 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for one or more days because of on-the-job injuries during the second quarter of 1950. This estimate was 9 percent above that for the first quarter of 1950 and 4 per-

Percent Change in Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing



cent over the second quarter of 1949. Increased exposure to industrial hazards, arising from expanded employment and longer hours of work per week, as well as the higher injury-frequency rate accounted for the greater number of injuries.

On the basis of information available at the end of June, 300 of the workers who were injured during the second quarter died as a result of their injuries and about 5,000 others suffered some physical impairment which will disable them to some extent for the remainder of their lives. Later information as to the outcome of other injuries, which appeared to involve only temporary disability at the time the reports were prepared, may require an upward revision in the estimates of these more serious cases.

Because information concerning the final outcome of many of these injuries is still incomplete, no estimate of total cost in terms of lost time or money can be made at this time. The total number of days of disability during the second quarter of 1950, however, may be conservatively esti-

mated as about 1,800,000. The value of wage losses alone amounted to approximately 18 million dollars—a loss paid partly by employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers in the form of reduced income during the period of disability. This estimate, however, covers only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

Despite the general upward trend in injury-frequency rates from the first to the second quarter, 34 of the 121 individual industries for which

TABLE 1.—Industries showing principal changes in injury-frequency rates, first and second quarters, 1950, and first 6 months of 1949 and 1950

Industry	Injury-frequency rates				
	Quarterly, 1950			First 6 months	
	First	Second	Points difference	1949	1950
Increases of 5 points or more					
First to second quarter, 1950:					
Leather.....	12.9	23.5	+10.6	18.4	18.0
Ornamental metalwork.....	12.9	21.8	+8.9	18.7	17.6
Planing mills.....	35.1	43.2	+8.1	37.6	40.3
Wooden containers.....	30.2	38.2	+8.0	36.0	34.4
Clay products, structural.....	27.3	34.7	+7.4	29.7	31.7
Pottery and related products.....	11.5	16.8	+5.3	16.6	14.2
First 6 months, 1949, to first 6 months, 1950:					
Batteries.....	15.5	16.5	+1.0	8.5	16.2
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7	14.9
Sawmills.....	63.7	58.3	-5.4	54.2	60.6
Decreases of 5 points or more					
First to second quarter, 1950:					
Flywood mills.....	35.4	28.7	-6.7	29.3	31.2
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	40.5	34.9	-5.6	42.7	37.9
Sawmills.....	63.7	58.3	-5.4	54.2	60.6
Furniture, metal.....	22.1	17.1	-5.0	16.1	19.7
First 6 months, 1949, to first 6 months, 1950:					
Bookbinding.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.3	7.3
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.8	10.7
General machine shops.....	14.7	12.7	-2.0	23.1	13.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	7.8	7.3	-.5	16.8	7.5
Automotive electrical equipment.....	6.0	5.4	-.6	14.1	5.6
Veneer mills.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	37.7	31.9
Trimblings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.....	7.1	6.9	-.2	12.6	7.2
Foundries, steel.....	17.0	20.8	+3.8	24.3	19.1
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	20.1	19.7	-.4	25.2	20.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	33.8	(1)	35.6	30.5

¹ Insufficient data.

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950

Industry	Number of establishments	Second quarter, 1950				Frequency rate	
		Frequency rate for—				January-June 1950 (cumulative)	1949: Annual (final) ²
		April	May	June	Second quarter		
Apparel:							
Clothing, men's and boys'	346	4.1	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.3	6.0
Clothing, women's and children's	293	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	41	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	4.3	6.9
Trimnings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	99	8.5	5.4	7.1	6.9	7.2	12.7
Chemicals:							
Compressed and liquefied gases ⁴	21	(³)	(³)	(³)	5.7	8.7	14.0
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	72	11.0	8.5	6.3	8.6	8.6	9.6
Explosives	36	2.2	3.6	6.4	4.1	3.8	1.8
Fertilizers	73	(³)	(³)	(³)	23.1	23.3	21.6
Industrial chemicals	293	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.9	8.7
Paints, varnishes, and colors	78	8.2	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.8	11.3
Plastics materials, except rubber	25	2.0	6.7	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.8
Soap and glycerin	41	3.9	4.0	6.4	4.8	4.8	7.1
Synthetic rubber	14	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.1	1.7	2.3
Synthetic textile fibers	17	.8	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.6
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	62	6.1	12.0	5.1	7.8	8.6	10.3
Electrical equipment:							
Automotive electrical equipment	30	5.7	4.3	6.3	5.4	5.6	9.5
Batteries	25	15.0	13.8	20.4	16.5	16.2	15.0
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	24	5.1	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.7
Electrical appliances	32	11.6	9.7	8.9	10.1	10.0	8.9
Electrical equipment for industrial use	262	6.3	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.9
Electric lamps (bulbs)	19	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	3.7
Insulated wire and cable	29	13.5	10.2	7.9	10.4	10.6	11.5
Radios and phonographs	100	5.3	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.4
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	17	11.6	10.9	8.9	10.4	8.8	5.7
Food:							
Baking	79	9.2	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.3	14.8
Bottling, soft drinks ⁵	89	14.4	17.3	33.2	22.3	23.7	28.7
Breweries	34	25.5	24.4	20.5	23.3	23.8	28.4
Canning and preserving	78	8.8	12.8	15.0	12.6	11.3	20.8
Confectionery	33	8.4	8.9	6.3	7.9	9.1	12.8
Dairy products	135	12.1	16.9	17.7	15.7	16.6	18.2
Distilleries	51	3.9	7.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	8.6
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	131	9.3	5.9	8.2	7.8	9.3	18.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	318	14.1	14.5	14.8	14.8	14.7	23.2
Sugar, beet ⁶	13	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	38.8	33.6
Sugar, cane ⁶	10	16.4	20.7	17.3	18.2	18.8	23.4
Wineries ⁷	22	(³)	(³)	(³)	17.6	16.6	26.0
Food products, not elsewhere classified	70	8.2	15.5	9.7	11.1	10.7	17.0
Furniture and lumber products:							
Furniture, metal	32	19.2	18.7	12.9	17.1	19.7	15.2
Furniture, wood	127	19.9	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.0	22.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	99	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.4	13.0	18.5
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	46	(³)	(³)	(³)	16.5	17.2	17.1
Wooden containers	293	53.4	37.3	43.3	38.2	34.4	35.6
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	144	17.6	20.8	20.4	19.7	20.1	26.4
Iron and steel:							
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	46	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	14.5	13.9
Cold-finished steel	34	15.2	12.7	24.1	17.4	17.9	14.3
Cutlery and edge tools	30	15.8	17.7	13.9	15.7	16.2	14.0
Fabricated structural steel	192	17.1	17.7	16.3	17.0	17.2	22.2
Forgings, iron and steel	114	14.9	15.4	19.3	16.7	15.9	18.3
Foundries, iron	344	27.2	28.5	27.1	27.6	27.6	26.0
Foundries, steel	106	17.7	21.5	22.7	20.8	19.1	23.1
Hardware	54	10.5	11.1	11.8	11.2	10.7	11.3
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	79	20.8	20.2	21.1	20.7	19.3	21.5
Iron and steel	150	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.8
Metal coating and engraving	67	29.6	18.7	24.3	24.0	22.6	24.0
Ornamental metal work	44	25.5	21.3	19.1	21.8	17.6	21.2
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	112	16.3	21.6	16.6	18.1	17.9	25.1
Plumbers' supplies	48	18.0	16.5	15.7	15.7	15.1	16.2
Screw-machine products	95	14.9	12.7	11.4	13.0	14.1	15.6
Sheet-metal work	77	13.4	19.6	21.4	18.3	16.8	21.0
Stamped and pressed metal products	236	14.5	14.3	15.3	14.5	14.1	14.0
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	43	16.0	11.5	17.3	15.0	12.6	19.1
Steel springs	16	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	14.9	13.5
Tin cans and other tinware	15	11.4	16.9	6.1	11.3	11.3	13.6
Tools, except edge tools	55	10.4	13.3	17.3	13.7	12.8	12.2
Wire and wire products	141	14.4	15.5	15.8	15.2	14.7	16.9
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy riveted	17	5.9	15.2	17.0	13.2	15.8	17.2
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	21	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	10.7	15.3
Leather:							
Boots and shoes, not rubber	254	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.8
Leather	40	17.5	28.6	24.0	23.5	18.0	23.8
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	34	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.2	9.7

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments	Second quarter, 1950				Frequency rate	
		Frequency rate for—				January-June 1950 (cumulative)	1949: Annual (final) ²
		April	May	June	Second quarter		
Lumber:							
Logging	91	86.7	86.2	82.1	84.7	86.8	92.2
Millwork, structural	221	22.7	26.7	23.1	24.2	23.6	26.2
Planing mills	57	(³)	(³)	(³)	43.2	40.3	38.1
Plywood mills	59	30.8	28.0	27.5	28.7	31.2	31.8
Sawmills	85	53.7	60.6	60.1	58.3	60.6	55.6
Saw and planing mills, integrated	93	33.4	40.8	30.4	34.9	37.9	47.6
Veneer mills	30	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	31.9	33.4
Machinery, except electric:							
Agricultural machinery and tractors	80	14.3	16.2	12.2	14.2	14.1	17.1
Bearings, ball and roller	33	15.4	8.2	16.9	13.4	12.9	10.9
Commercial and household machinery	131	8.4	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.0	7.7
Construction and mining machinery	117	16.0	18.7	19.4	18.1	17.1	19.6
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	26	9.9	9.1	3.3	7.3	7.5	20.0
Engines and turbines	80	9.6	12.3	10.4	10.8	10.7	11.4
Food-products machinery	87	12.0	20.0	13.5	15.2	15.5	15.0
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	191	13.2	12.5	14.8	13.5	12.8	15.3
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	125	14.0	10.4	13.9	12.7	13.4	17.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	55	9.2	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.2	9.7
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	71	14.0	17.6	17.7	16.5	14.5	16.9
Metalworking machinery	433	9.5	10.9	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.4
Pumps and compressors	84	12.1	15.4	16.4	14.7	13.9	15.2
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	140	15.5	15.0	17.7	16.1	15.5	17.6
Textile machinery	26	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.9	13.6
Nonferrous metals:							
Aluminum and magnesium products	23	21.4	18.9	22.3	20.8	18.8	12.5
Foundries, nonferrous	231	22.3	17.6	22.4	20.8	20.1	22.5
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	32	14.7	11.0	11.3	12.2	12.8	11.8
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	40	6.1	7.0	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.9
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	94	16.4	13.5	11.9	13.8	13.9	11.9
Ordinance:							
Ordinance and accessories	12	5.2	9.4	2.5	5.7	5.2	6.6
Paper:							
Paper boxes and containers	262	12.2	15.0	18.8	15.4	15.4	16.5
Paper and pulp	366	13.7	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.7	16.4
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	49	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.0	12.8	14.6
Printing and publishing:							
Book and job printing	185	7.1	7.2	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.5
Bookbinding	30	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.3	11.1
News and periodical	63	4.8	9.4	5.7	6.7	7.0	8.8
Rubber:							
Rubber boots and shoes	13	5.4	7.4	5.4	6.0	5.4	7.1
Rubber tires and tubes	31	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.9
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	89	12.6	13.6	15.0	13.8	14.1	14.7
Stone, clay, and glass:							
Clay products, structural	149	24.9	38.7	39.6	34.7	31.7	36.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	145	25.8	29.5	22.4	25.8	25.9	25.5
Glass	82	8.5	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.2	12.9
Pottery and related products	29	16.4	16.4	17.5	16.8	14.2	15.8
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	56	12.9	13.5	9.3	11.8	13.2	16.4
Textiles:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	184	8.3	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.4	9.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	53	11.1	12.6	9.3	11.0	12.1	14.8
Knit goods	70	4.4	5.5	6.2	5.4	6.1	5.6
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	61	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.8	6.9
Woolen and worsted textiles	147	12.1	13.0	11.8	12.3	12.0	13.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	43	11.2	17.2	12.9	13.8	16.3	16.4
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft	16	8.1	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4
Aircraft parts	29	7.0	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.6	8.7
Boatbuilding and repairing	53	(³)	(³)	(³)	33.8	30.5	40.0
Motor vehicles	127	5.3	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	6.7
Motor-vehicle parts	129	11.3	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.8	10.8
Railroad equipment	45	12.2	14.0	16.6	14.4	13.8	13.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	57	20.8	21.2	21.5	21.2	21.4	20.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing:							
Fabricated plastics products	38	12.4	11.8	8.6	10.9	11.1	13.3
Optical and ophthalmic goods	20	1.9	1.0	3.3	2.1	2.5	5.6
Photographic apparatus and materials	32	2	7.8	7.7	6.3	5.5	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	65	5.3	3.2	4.6	4.4	5.6	13.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	156	10.3	10.2	7.6	9.4	10.1	11.0

¹ The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

² Annual rates are based on substantially larger coverage than that of the quarterly survey and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the monthly and quarterly rates.

³ Insufficient data.

⁴ Rates not comparable with those published previously, because of changes

in composition of sample.

⁵ Formerly included in "Beverages, not elsewhere classified"; rate for industries combined was 21.2 for second quarter, and 19.9 for first 6 months of 1950.

⁶ Formerly included in "Sugar refining"; rate for industries combined was 21.6 for second quarter, and 21.1 for first 6 months of 1950.

comparable data were available recorded decreases and 47 showed little change. Increases of one frequency rate point or more were reported for 40 separate classifications.

Six industries had increases of 5 frequency rate points or more between the first and second quarters; however, 4 of these classifications showed decreases between the first 6 months of 1949 and the same period of 1950 (see table 1). Sawmills recorded a decrease of 5.4 points from the first to the second quarter of 1950, but an increase of 6.4 points in the first 6 months' rate between 1949 and 1950. The manufacture of batteries, and of steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages also reported major increases in injury rates over the year.

Metal furniture and plywood mills showed substantial decreases in injury-frequency rates between the first and second quarters of 1950, but recorded minor increases over the year's period. Integrated saw and planing mills had a fairly consistent record of improvements with a decrease of 5.6 points from the first to the second quarter of this year, a drop of 7.2 points between the second quarter of 1949 and the same period in 1950, and a decline of 4.8 points in the first 6-month cumulative rate for the successive years. Ten other industries recorded decreases of 5 or more frequency-rate points between cumulative rates for the first 6 months of 1949 and the similar rates for 1950 (see table 1).

The highest rate recorded for the second quarter of 1950 was 84.7 injuries per million man-hours—in the logging industry. Other industries with high injury rates were sawmills—58.3, planing mills—43.2, and wooden containers—38.2 (see table 2).

The synthetic rubber industry recorded the lowest rate for the second quarter—1.1. Other outstandingly low rates were reported for electric lamps (bulbs)—1.2, synthetic textile fibers—1.3, optical and ophthalmic goods—2.1, explosives—4.1, women's and children's clothing—4.1, communication and signaling equipment except radio—4.1.

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform any regularly established job open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any 1 or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs) after the day of injury.

These data are compiled in conformity with the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

State Labor Legislation in 1950

LABOR STANDARDS have been amended by the legislatures of 19 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands during 1950—a year in which only a few State legislatures met. In all, 11 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands convened their legislators in regular session; two States carried their 1949 sessions over into 1950; and 13 others called special sessions during the year. Bills introduced in these special sessions were generally limited to the subjects specified in the Governor's call, which in most cases did not include labor legislation.

The greatest activity related to workmen's compensation, 12 States amending their workmen's compensation laws. These measures are discussed in the October issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Other major action included a reorganization of the New Hampshire State Labor Department; a complete revision of the Maryland child-labor law; New York legislation supplementing the State Fair Employment Practice Act; an amendment of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Act extending the coverage of this act to discrimination against the older worker; the creation of a commission in Rhode Island to study the employment of older workers; another Rhode Island act requiring the administering of first aid or other medical services to employees; and a wage and hour ordinance in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Six States enacted legislation concerning industrial relations, including, in Louisiana, an act restoring to the Commissioner his former authority to promote voluntary conciliation of labor disputes, and, in Virginia, an act making labor unions subject to the State anti-monopoly law.

State Labor Departments

An act reorganizing the entire executive branch of the State Government was enacted by the New Hampshire Legislature in special session, following the recommendations of a Commission authorized to study the problem. The act changed the name of the Bureau of Labor to the Department of Labor and transferred to it the powers and

duties of enforcing the child-labor law, which were formerly vested in the Department of Education. It created a Division of Employment Security within the Labor Department and transferred to this Division the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and the Bureau of Employment Service. The Apprenticeship Council was transferred to the new department, retaining intact all of its former powers and duties.

A Connecticut act changed the name of its Department of Labor and Factory Inspection to the Department of Labor, effective January 1951.

Child Labor

Maryland revised its child-labor law, greatly strengthening former standards. These changes brought the law into conformity with the State's school-attendance law passed in 1947. By raising its former 14-year minimum age for employment to a basic 16-year minimum, Maryland became the twenty-third State to adopt this standard. The legislature raised from 16 to 18 the age below which employment certificates are required for minors, and prohibited work in a considerable number of hazardous occupations for minors under 18.

The Maryland act replaced the former 48-hour week for minors under the age of 16 years with a maximum 40-hour week. It established a 9-hour day, 48-hour week for minors 16 and 17 and also limited the hours of work of minors under 18 who are attending school and working outside school hours. A prohibition of night work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. was included in the act, applicable to minors of 16 and 17 attending day school. The former prohibition of work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. for minors under 16 was retained, but the coverage was broadened to include employment in any gainful occupation.

An amendment to the Rhode Island child-labor law was enacted which prohibited night work between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. for minors 16 and 17 in business and mercantile establishments. Previously, the night-work prohibition applied only to manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Child-labor standards in Washington were also amended, by the issuance of a mandatory Mini-

mum Wage and Welfare Order, effective July 10. Under the new order a 40-hour week was established for children below the age of 16 years, applicable when school is not in session. For minors under 16 attending school and working outside school hours, the order provided that in computing their working hours—which are limited to an 8-hour day and 6-day week—half of the total hours in school are to be counted as working hours. By requiring the employer to keep on file age certificates for all employees below the age of 18 years, the order supplemented the 1949 law authorizing the issuance of work permits. The former 25-cent minimum wage rates for minors was replaced by one of 50 cents an hour.

A few States lowered their child-labor standards. In Louisiana the provision of the law permitting minors 16 and 17 years of age to work 10 hours a day and 60 hours a week in the processing of sugar cane and sorghum was extended to cover minors aged 14 and 15. This provision was further broadened to apply also to the processing of strawberries. A Kentucky act, becoming law without the Governor's approval, lowered the minimum age from 18 to 16 years for minors working in public bowling alleys. Massachusetts extended to July 1, 1951, the authority of the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to suspend the application of any provision regulating employment of women and minors in an emergency or under hardship conditions in an industry or establishment.

Discrimination in Employment

No State proposed a new fair employment practice act this year, but both New York and Massachusetts adopted amendments or supplements to their acts.

New York supplemented its Fair Employment Practice Act by amending an existing law that regulates private employment agencies. The amendment prohibits the issuance of a license to conduct an employment agency when the name of the agency either directly or indirectly expresses discrimination based on race, color, creed, or national origin. Another New York law specifies that government contracts for the manufacture, sale, or distribution of materials, equipment, or supplies must contain provisions prohibiting dis-

crimination on account of race, creed, color, or national origin in the hiring of employees by the contractor.

Massachusetts changed the name of its Fair Employment Practice Commission to the Commission Against Discrimination, and broadened its powers. In addition to its duties relating to discrimination in employment, the commission is also responsible for administering provisions that prohibit discrimination in public places, in advertising, and in public housing developments. By another amendment to the Massachusetts act, discrimination against a person because of age was made an unlawful employment practice. The law continues its former prohibitions against discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, national origin, or ancestry. The term "age" as used in the act was defined to mean any age between 45 and 65 years. This act supplements a 1937 law, still in effect, specifying that any contract or agreement, that would prevent the employment of any person between the ages of 45 and 65 years because of his age, shall be null and void.

Rhode Island also acted to alleviate the problems of the older worker in the labor market. This State passed a resolution creating a special legislative committee of five members to make an immediate investigation and to recommend legislation relating to the refusal to hire and the discharging of employees because they were between 40 and 65 years of age.

Puerto Rico prohibited another type of discrimination by making an employer liable for actual damages when he discriminates against an employee because of the latter's affiliation with any political party.

Safety and Health

Laws affecting industrial safety and health were passed in two States, Rhode Island and Virginia. Rhode Island's law required factories, shops, and mercantile establishments, employing 25 or more persons, to provide for the administering of first aid or other medical services to any employee who is injured or becomes ill on the premises, and

requires that a first-aid worker or nurse be available. Large establishments must provide an "accident room" under the direction of a registered nurse. Enforcement was delegated to the State Department of Labor. In Virginia the State Health Commissioner in the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene was granted the right of entry into any industrial or commercial establishment to check on occupational diseases or hazards.

Industrial Relations

Authority to promote voluntary conciliation of labor disputes in Louisiana was restored to that State's Commissioner of Labor; it had been removed from the Commissioner in 1948. In a special session, the South Dakota Legislature provided for the formation of Consumer's Power Districts and specified that employees of such districts have the right to organize or join labor unions and to bargain collectively. Massachusetts authorized payroll deductions from the salary of any State, county, or municipal employee for the payment of union dues when the employee authorizes such deduction in writing.

A Massachusetts act declared that no temporary injunction may be issued in a labor dispute unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that a representative of the employees was informed of the time and place of the application for such injunction in time to appear in opposition to it. In addition, the act redefined "labor dispute" to provide that the disputants need not stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

New Jersey amended its act regulating labor disputes in public utilities, by extending its effectiveness for an indefinite period; otherwise it would have lapsed March 31, 1950. A Virginia act provided for a Fuel Commission to operate, manage, and control any coal-mining or coal-marketing properties seized by the Governor during any emergency or threat of emergency. Another Virginia act had the effect of making unions subject to the State's anti-monopoly law. This legislation repealed the section of the anti-monopoly law which stated that labor organizations were not illegal combinations, trusts, or

monopolies. The new amendment, at the same time, specified that the provisions of the act do not abridge labor's right to strike.

Other State Legislation

The Rhode Island wage payment and wage collection law and the law relating to the assignment of wages were both amended to make them mutually consistent in stating the purposes for which deductions from wages may be made. These purposes now include contributions for charity; contributions to a pension plan, hospitalization, or medical insurance; and payment of union dues. In Maryland a commission was created to be called the "Commission on Prevailing Wages for the State of Maryland," to fix and determine the general prevailing wage rates within the State.

Kentucky made it unlawful for an employer to require an employee or applicant for employment to pay the cost of a medical examination required by the employer as a condition of employment. In passing this act, Kentucky followed the lead of nine other States passing such acts in 1949.

—BEATRICE McCONNELL
Bureau of Labor Standards

NLRB Standards for Exercise of Jurisdiction

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has clarified and defined the areas in which it will exercise its jurisdiction in future cases involving all enterprises under the Labor Management Relations Act. It issued 8 unanimous decisions on October 6, 1950,¹ and at the same time set forth standards to be followed. These yardsticks, in large measure, reflect the Board's past action in disposing of similar jurisdictional issues. "The time has come," the NLRB stated, "when experience warrants the establishment and announcement of certain standards which will better clarify and define where the difficult line can best be drawn." Whenever

Federal jurisdiction exists under the LMRA and the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, the Board will exercise jurisdiction over:

(1) Instrumentalities and channels of interstate and foreign commerce (for example, radio systems).

(2) Public utility and transit systems.

(3) Establishments that operate as integral parts of a multistate enterprise (for example, chain stores and branch divisions of national or interstate organizations).

(4) Enterprises that produce or handle goods destined for out-of-state shipment, or performing services outside a state, if the goods or services are valued at \$25,000 a year.

(5) Enterprises that furnish services or materials necessary to the operation of enterprises falling into categories 1, 2, and 4 above, provided such goods or services are valued at \$50,000 a year.

(6) Any other enterprise that has—

(a) a direct inflow of material valued at \$500,000 a year; or

(b) an indirect inflow of material valued at \$1,000,000 a year; or

(c) a combination inflow or outflow of goods adding up to at least a total of "100 percent" of the amounts required in items 4, 5, and 6 (a) and (b) above.

(7) Establishments substantially affecting national defense.

The Board stated it had "long been of the opinion that it would better effectuate the purposes of the [Taft-Hartley] Act, and promote the prompt handling of major cases, not to exercise its jurisdiction to the fullest extent possible under the authority delegated to it by Congress, but to limit that exercise to enterprises whose operations have, or at which labor disputes would have, a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce. This policy should, in our opinion, be maintained."

Thus the NLRB reiterated its policy of not exercising jurisdiction, despite its power to do so, over business operations so local in character that a labor dispute would be unlikely to "have a sufficient impact upon interstate commerce to justify an already burdened Federal Board in expending time, energy, and public funds."

¹ NLRB Press Release R-342, October 6, 1950.

Office of Defense Manpower in Department of Labor

AN OFFICE OF DEFENSE MANPOWER was established by order of the Secretary of Labor on September 29, 1950.¹ It will perform certain functions delegated to him by the President in an Executive Order² issued under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The Office, which will coordinate the defense manpower activities of the Department of Labor, will be headed by Robert C. Goodwin, Executive Director, who was appointed by the Secretary. Under the Secretary's policy guidance and direction, the office will develop plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements.

The full resources and competencies of the various bureaus and offices of the Department will be utilized in carrying out the work of the Office of Defense Manpower. It will review the plans, policies, and programs developed by them.

Committees

Also established by the Secretary's order was an Inter-Departmental Committee on Defense Manpower. It is composed of the heads of Federal departments and agencies having an interest in defense manpower and labor supply (or their duly authorized representatives) and will advise the Secretary of Labor in connection with his manpower functions. Two other committees will be formed by the Secretary to aid him in an advisory capacity—a Management-Labor Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower, selected from industrial and agricultural management and labor, and a Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower.

Functions of Labor Department Bureaus

Specific functions in defense manpower activities are outlined in the Secretary's order for the various agencies of the Department of Labor. To meet effectively the labor needs of defense industry and essential civilian employment, the Director of the Bureau of Employment Security will use the Public Employment Service System. He will gather

necessary reports and information through State employment security offices and local employment offices. He will advise the Secretary on policies applicable to induction and deferment of personnel for the armed services and, with the assistance of certain other Department of Labor officials, recommend the occupations critical to meeting labor requirements of defense and essential civilian activities. He will evaluate labor supply in relation to procurement, materials, and facilities requirements, and will establish necessary operating relationships with the appropriate agencies to assure full consideration of labor-supply matters.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics will promote needed statistical studies and assemble and analyze information on labor productivity, employment, defense and other labor requirements, and manpower resources, and will serve as economic advisor to the Secretary. He will advise concerning the broad effects of contemplated materials allocations and priorities, guarantee and loan actions, fiscal and tax measures, credit controls and similar programs, and will work with the economic stabilization agencies in conducting needed studies.

Promotional and technical assistance will be given, and plans, programs, and policies for improving skills of workers on the job, including apprentices, will be formulated by the Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship. He will cooperate with the Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in identifying training needs.

With respect to recruitment and utilization of women for meeting defense and essential civilian labor requirements, the Director of the Women's Bureau will develop plans and policies and advise on determination of policies. She will assist in development of programs to improve skills of women workers, will function as liaison with labor and management, with Federal and State agencies, and with public and private organizations, and will make current analyses and appraisals of aspects having special significance.

Plans, programs, and policies concerning training and utilization of young workers and the physically handicapped, will be formulated with the assistance of the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The same officer will formulate plans,

programs, and policies concerning industrial health and safety, working conditions, morale, and other factors, to effectuate maximum productive efficiency in defense and in essential civilian industry. In these matters, he will serve as liaison with labor and management, with other Federal agencies, and with appropriate public and private agencies.

When provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act or Public Contracts Act are involved in any plans, programs, or policies formed under the order, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions will be consulted.

Insofar as manpower planning and operating programs relate to maximum employment of veterans, particularly those disabled, the Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service will assist the Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in their formulation. The Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service will maintain liaison with other Federal agencies dealing with veterans' welfare, with veterans' organizations, and with military induction and discharge centers.

A program of assistance to employers, employees, and their organizations will be developed by the Director of the Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights. This assistance will be in connection with military leave policies for personnel entering the military services and will expedite reinstatement of ex-servicemen with reemployment rights.

All necessary legal services in connection with activities under the Secretary's order to meet the defense and essential civilian manpower needs will be furnished by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor.

Each bureau and office chief to whom the order assigned functions and duties was asked to submit to the Secretary of Labor an immediate report setting forth his plans and programs for carrying out such instructions. Monthly reports as to activities under the order are to be submitted thereafter.

¹ General Order No. 48, Defense Manpower, September 29, 1950.

² See Executive Order No. 10161, Federal Register, September 12, 1950 (p. 6105).

Salaries of Office Workers: Intercity Differences,¹ Early 1950

LOS ANGELES ranked highest among the 11 large cities in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics studied salaries of office workers in the first half of 1950. Based on a comparison of composite averages for women employed in 18 jobs and for men in 5 jobs, the Los Angeles salary level was found to exceed that for New York City by about 7 percent and for Providence by about 24 percent. The pay level in the latter city was slightly below that recorded in Boston and was the lowest among the cities covered in the survey program. These cities are listed in table 1, with the salary level for each city expressed as a percentage of the average salary rate in New York City.¹

The general salary level in Detroit was slightly below that in Los Angeles, but higher than in

Chicago, the city that ranked third in the list. Salary levels in the other midwestern and southern cities were grouped at 90-92 percent of the New York City average. City averages for women office workers ranked in the same order as the more general measures. Among men workers, however, average salaries were highest in Detroit, with Los Angeles and Chicago rated second and third, respectively. In all cities except Indianapolis, the salary rates for men compared more favorably with New York City levels than did salary rates paid to women workers. To illustrate, Detroit women averaged 3 percent more than women in similar work in New York, whereas men employed in Detroit offices held a 13-percent advantage over men employed in the same 5 jobs in New York City.

The position of the 11 cities varied considerably in the array of city-wide averages for individual selected jobs. Los Angeles ranked first in 9 and

second in 4 of the 23 classifications, but as low as sixth in one category. On the other end of the city scale, Providence also ranked sixth in the case of 3 jobs, although this city was rated ninth or lower in nearly all other classifications. Over-all rankings, obtained by adding the ranks for all jobs in each city, were identical with those presented in table 1. The position of Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Atlanta, and Boston remained unchanged from 1949 when data for these cities were also available.²

TABLE 1.—*Relationship of weekly salaries in selected office occupations among 11 large cities, January-June 1950*¹

City	Index of weekly salaries (average for New York City=100)		
	Total (23 selected jobs)	Men (5 selected jobs)	Women (18 selected jobs)
Los Angeles.....	107	111	106
Detroit.....	105	113	103
Chicago.....	102	103	101
New York.....	100	100	100
Indianapolis.....	92	92	92
Oklahoma City.....	92	95	91
Atlanta.....	92	94	91
Memphis.....	92	98	90
Milwaukee.....	90	96	89
Boston.....	87	93	85
Providence.....	86	92	85

¹ This table is based on the average relationship in salary levels among the cities studied. To arrive at the aggregate payroll used in the comparison, the average salary for each of 18 women's jobs and 5 men's jobs was multiplied by the total employment in the job in all cities combined. Although this procedure necessarily limits the comparison of salary levels to workers in the selected jobs, they account for fully 35 percent of the total office labor force in these cities.

In terms of training and experience involved, the jobs studied ranged from office girl or clerk assigned to routine filing work, to bookkeeper. City-wide average salaries for the selected jobs are presented in table 2. Averages of less than \$35 were, with few exceptions, limited to beginning-level jobs in offices. Bookkeepers (in 5 cities) were the only women to average \$55 or more a week. Among the 5 men's jobs, only office boys, with a salary range of \$31-\$39, averaged less than \$50 a week. The lowest and highest city averages generally differed by \$10 or more in all except the beginning-level jobs. The greatest spread was noted among men bookkeepers, whose averages ranged from \$58.50 in Indianapolis to \$83 in the Detroit area.

Salaries in routine jobs were about the same for men and women in all cities. In jobs with

more varied requirements, however, men held an advantage that usually amounted to at least \$10, or 20 percent, or more. Among the cities studied, the difference in pay level for men and women employed in similar work was greatest in Providence and Detroit and the least in New York and Indianapolis. Because of differences in the proportion of men and women employed in particular jobs among industries and establishments, these differences in city-wide job averages do not necessarily reflect the salary relationships within individual offices employing workers of both sexes in the same work categories.

Pay levels varied among the 6 broad industry divisions covered. In most cities earnings were highest in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities group. Chicago office workers had the highest salary level in the last group. In Los Angeles, earnings were highest in the service industry division, influenced largely by motion-picture production.³ City-wide as well as the manufacturing-division averages in Detroit were greatly influenced by the relatively high salary structure of automotive manufacture. Average salaries in the beginning-level jobs differed the least among the several industry divisions. Lower salary levels in some of the industry divisions were at least partly offset by average weekly hours that were below the general level for the area.

These interindustry differences in pay levels account only in part for the wide variation of individual rates noted in each occupation. Pay differences among establishments in the same industry were substantial. Many establishments also have a formal range of rates for each classification, with advancement provided on a length of service or merit basis, and smaller offices commonly reported individual determination of the salary rate. Thus, on a city-wide basis, the highest and lowest salary rates within the same occupations usually differed by \$30 or more. The salary range of the middle 50 percent of the workers in an earning array, however, amounted to less than \$10 in most of the women's jobs, with a somewhat greater dispersion among men's rates.

Of the more than a million office workers employed in the industry divisions and establish-

ment-size groups covered in the 11 cities, more than a third were employed in the occupations dealt with in this article.¹ Numerically, general stenographer was the most important category in each city. To bring into sharper focus the salary relationships among the selected jobs, the city-wide average weekly salary for each job is expressed as a percentage of the stenographer average in table 3. Men bookkeepers averaged about 50 percent more than women stenographers, but double the average salary rate paid to office boys and office girls. Women engaged in office-equipment operating jobs were grouped a few percentage points below the stenographer salary level.

Union agreements covering office workers were reported in 260 of the 2,438 establishments surveyed in the 11 cities. In nearly all cases, the agreements related to both office and nonoffice departments. An estimated 15 percent of the aggregate office labor force in all cities combined was employed under terms of union agreements. Contract coverage ranged from 50 percent in the transportation, communication, and other public

utilities divisions to less than 10 percent in wholesale trade. The proportion of unionized office workers, as measured by contract coverage, was 1 of 4 in retail trade, 1 of 5 in manufacturing, 1 of 6 in the finance, insurance, and real-estate group, and 1 of 8 in the service industries.

Milwaukee ranked first and Los Angeles second in the extent of unionization. A fourth of the office workers in Milwaukee and somewhat more than a fifth in Los Angeles were covered by written agreements. Among the other cities, agreement coverage amounted to a seventh or less of the office labor force, with the lowest ratio (1 in 16) recorded in Memphis and Providence.

Work Schedules

A 40-hour, 5-day workweek was the most common single schedule for office workers in 10 of the 11 cities. New York City and Boston were the only cities in which a majority of the office workers were on schedules of less than 40 hours; in New York City, two-fifths of the office workers were on

TABLE 2.—Average weekly salaries¹ in selected office occupations in 11 large cities, January–June 1950²

Sex, occupation, and grade	Atlanta, January 1950	Boston, January 1950	Chicago, February 1950	Detroit, April 1950	Indian- apolis, January 1950	Los An- geles, March 1950	Mem- phis, February 1950	Milwau- kee, January 1950	New York, February 1950	Okla- homa City, Feb- ruary 1950	Provi- dence, June 1950
Men											
Bookkeepers, hand	\$65.00	\$66.00	\$67.00	\$83.00	\$58.50	\$76.50	\$71.00	\$66.00	\$70.50	\$60.00	\$62.50
Clerks, accounting	52.50	50.00	58.00	65.50	50.00	62.00	58.00	54.00	56.00	52.50	51.00
Clerks, general	51.50	61.00	58.00	62.50	55.50	62.00	54.00	56.00	58.00	63.00	52.00
Clerks, order	53.00	52.50	60.00	64.50	55.50	65.50	53.50	54.50	57.50	53.00	55.00
Office boys	34.50	31.00	36.50	37.00	32.50	39.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	31.00	32.50
Women											
Billers, machine (billing machine)	39.50	36.00	46.50	46.00	39.00	48.00	41.00	38.50	44.00	39.50	39.50
Bookkeepers, hand	50.00	48.00	58.00	63.00	54.00	64.00	50.50	55.00	65.50	50.00	46.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	39.00	37.00	44.50	43.50	38.50	47.00	40.50	40.00	45.00	39.00	35.50
Calculating-machine operators (Com- puter type)	43.00	38.00	47.50	48.00	44.50	51.50	42.50	40.00	46.50	43.00	38.00
Clerks, accounting	43.00	39.00	46.00	46.00	42.00	50.50	39.50	42.00	46.00	41.50	41.00
Clerks, file, class A	40.50	40.00	44.50	48.00	38.00	45.00	39.50	41.50	46.50	44.00	40.50
Clerks, file, class B	33.50	32.00	37.50	37.00	34.50	36.00	32.50	33.50	35.50	34.50	32.00
Clerks, general	42.00	47.00	49.00	51.00	45.00	48.00	44.00	44.50	48.50	45.00	44.00
Clerks, order	42.50	39.50	43.00	49.00	41.50	51.50	36.50	41.00	45.50	36.00	41.50
Clerks, payroll	45.00	41.50	49.00	50.50	46.00	53.50	42.50	43.00	51.00	44.50	39.50
Clerk-typists	38.00	34.50	41.50	41.00	37.00	44.50	37.50	36.50	40.00	38.00	35.50
Office girls	33.00	31.50	36.50	36.00	32.00	38.50	32.50	31.00	33.50	32.50	31.00
Stenographers, general	44.00	39.50	48.50	50.00	44.00	50.50	42.50	42.00	47.00	43.50	39.00
Switchboard operators	39.50	39.50	46.00	45.50	40.00	50.00	40.00	40.50	47.00	43.00	38.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists	38.50	38.50	45.50	45.50	39.00	47.50	38.00	37.50	45.50	38.50	37.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general	41.50	37.50	45.00	47.50	40.00	47.00	44.00	39.00	46.50	40.50	34.00
Typists, class A	41.50	41.00	47.00	48.50	45.00	44.00	46.50	40.50	45.00	42.50	37.00
Typists, class B	34.00	32.50	40.50	40.50	37.50	38.00	36.50	34.50	38.50	36.00	35.50

¹ Data relate to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings.

² The study covered representative manufacturing retail trade establishments (except department stores in Los Angeles), and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, and light and power companies, with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers (50 workers in Chicago and New York) in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance,

and selected service industries (business service; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit organizations). Central offices with more than 25 workers (50 workers in New York) were studied in all industries. Crude-petroleum and natural-gas producers with more than 25 workers were studied in Oklahoma City.

a 35-hour week. Memphis was the only city in which more than 10 percent of the office workers were on schedules that exceeded 40 hours.

Workweek schedules varied by industry division, with establishments in the finance, insurance, and real estate group typically providing the most attractive schedules. Although many of the trade and service establishments reported 40-hour schedules, longer hours were fairly common, particularly in the smaller offices. Manufacturing establishments in all cities typically reported 40-hour schedules. The city-wide pattern of work schedules is thus determined in great part by the nature of the industrial composition of the office labor force. For example, in Detroit and Milwaukee, in which a majority of the office workers were employed in manufacturing establishments, more than four-fifths of the office workers were on a 40-hour schedule. The shorter workweek in New York City is explained by the fact that only 15 percent of the office workers were employed in manufacturing establishments, and the largest group (35 percent) was classified in the finance, insurance, and real-estate division.

TABLE 3.—*Relationship of weekly salaries in selected office occupations, 11 large cities, January-June 1950*¹

Sex and occupation	Index of weekly salaries (average for women general stenographers=100)	
	Average ²	Range of city indexes
Men		
Bookkeepers, hand.....	151	133-167
Clerks, general.....	126	117-154
Clerks, order.....	126	120-141
Clerks, accounting.....	123	114-131
Office boys.....	77	71-83
Women		
Bookkeepers, hand.....	122	114-139
Clerks, general.....	103	95-119
Clerks, payroll.....	102	100-109
Stenographers, general.....	100	100-109
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type).....	98	95-102
Clerks, accounting.....	98	92-105
Clerks, order.....	97	83-106
Typists, class A.....	97	87-109
Clerks, file, class A.....	96	86-104
Switchboard operators.....	96	90-100
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	94	88-97
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	93	87-104
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	92	89-101
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	92	87-96
Clerk-typists.....	87	82-91
Typists, class B.....	82	75-91
Clerks, file, class B.....	77	71-82
Office girls.....	75	71-80

¹ This table is based on the average relationship in salary levels in an entire community. These relationships may differ considerably from the differentials existing within individual firms or industries since city figures are influenced by interestablishment differences in the relative importance of jobs.

² Median.

Supplementary Benefits

Vacations with pay were provided in each city to all or nearly all office workers who had met minimum service requirements.⁵ Half or more of the office workers in each city qualified for a paid vacation, typically a week, upon the completion of 6 months' service. A 2-week annual vacation was the general rule for workers who had a year of service. The most liberal leave provisions for workers with longer service were noted in Boston and New York. Roughly, a fourth of the office workers in these cities became eligible for annual vacations exceeding 2 weeks upon completing their fifth year of employment.

The major exception to the practice of providing a 2-week vacation after a year of service was found in the retail trade division. In New York City, for example, 55 percent of the office workers in retail trade received a week of paid leave during their second year of employment, whereas more than 90 percent of all office workers in the city became eligible for 2 weeks after similar service.

Paid holidays were granted office workers by all except a few small establishments. Measured in terms of employment in offices with a particular practice, 6 holidays a year were most commonly paid for in Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Oklahoma City. In Atlanta and Memphis, the most common practice was to provide 5 days annually, although 6 days were received by a fourth of the cities' office workers. As in the case of paid vacation leave, the most liberal policies were reported in the northeastern cities. Most office workers in Boston and New York received 11 or more paid holidays, and Providence workers commonly received 9 or 10 days annually. Holiday-pay practice varied considerably within each city and industry division. Establishments in the finance, insurance, and real estate group generally provided the largest number of paid holidays.

Formal provisions for sick leave with full pay, without a waiting period specified, were reported by a minority of establishments studied in each industry division in each city. The proportion of workers employed in offices providing paid sick leave on this basis to those who had completed a year of service ranged from a fifth in Memphis to two-fifths in Detroit and Indianapolis. The num-

ber of days granted annually ranged from 5 days or less to more than 15 days in each city. However, these estimates do not include situations in which full pay was granted after a waiting period, part pay was provided, or sick leave was granted on an informal basis.

Nonproduction bonuses, usually issued in the form of a Christmas or year-end payment, supplemented the basic pay of about two-fifths of the office workers employed in 11 cities. A few establishments in each city reported a profit-sharing plan. Such plans were most common in Oklahoma City and Memphis. In most of the cities, the proportion of workers in establishments reporting nonproduction bonus payments was greatest in retail trade. New York was the outstanding exception to this practice; only 16 percent of the office workers in retail trade as compared with 41 percent of all office workers in the city received such additional payments.

Insurance and pension plans for which the employers paid at least part of the premiums were reported by the great majority of establishments visited. The proportion of office workers employed in establishments with life-insurance plans amounted to three-fifths in Providence and three-fourths or more in the other cities. Retirement-pension plans were in effect in establishments accounting for two-fifths of the office workers in Detroit and from half to three-fifths of the office workers in each of the other cities.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN

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¹ Data for this article were collected from 2,438 establishments; workers were classified on the basis of uniform job descriptions. The industrial coverage and minimum size of establishment included in the survey program are summarized in footnote 2 to table 2. See June to October 1950 issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* for previous reports.

Further detail on salaries, work schedules, and supplementary benefits is available in individual bulletins for each of the 11 cities.

² See *Salaries of Office Workers: Intercity Differences, Early 1949*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1949.

³ Stenographers in motion-picture production, for example, averaged about 30 percent more than average pay for this job in all other Los Angeles industries combined.

⁴ Data for several additional jobs appear in the detailed reports for most of the individual cities.

⁵ Information on the supplementary benefits discussed in this article was obtained in last year's study in Los Angeles and was, therefore, not collected in the more recent survey. For a summary of the supplementary benefits provided in this city in January 1949, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1949.

Action Against Communism in Australian and New Zealand Unions¹

INCREASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION, particularly in Asia, caused both the Australian and New Zealand Governments to take action in 1949 and early 1950 against the continuing efforts of the Communist minority to control trade-unions and disrupt labor-management relations. Organized labor had long opposed any outside interference in trade-union affairs, but both leadership and rank-and-file supported certain phases of this Government intervention. Communist leaders failed to win support either for political strikes or in union elections during the first half of 1950. In July, the executive of the Communist-controlled Australian Seamen's Union was forced to lift its ban on transport of war materials to the United Nations forces in Korea by strong rank-and-file opposition as well as by the threat of Government prosecution. Left-wing New Zealand union leaders took no action against shipments to Korea.

The policies of the moderately led Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and the New Zealand Federation of Labor, trade-union centers representing the bulk of organized labor, have generally been similar. The tactics of the Communists within these groups² have also followed similar lines in the two countries. They have emphasized (1) opposition to the long-accepted principles of settling industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration rather than by strike; (2) opposition to close alliance with the Labor Party and exercise of restraint by organized labor when that Party heads the Government³; and (3) support of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and opposition to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).⁴

Australian Developments

Government intervention occurred in Australia in connection with the costly 7-week general coal strike in mid-1949. The strike was labeled by the ACTU, individual unions, and rank-and-file membership generally as "a Communist conspiracy against the community" and not founded on any

legitimate industrial grievance. The Australian Parliament enacted legislation freezing the funds of the unions involved and authorizing the Arbitration Tribunal to conduct new union elections where there was evidence of fraud. The Government then imprisoned Communist union leaders who defied the legislation. Organized labor raised little or no objection to these measures.

The Communist Party dissolution bill, introduced by the Liberal-Country administration in the spring of 1950 in fulfillment of a 1949 campaign pledge, occasioned intense debate in trade-union circles throughout the country. The ACTU finally accepted the Parliamentary Labor Party decision to seek amendments to the bill rather than to oppose it outright. As drafted, the bill authorized the Government to "declare" persons Communist, jail such persons for up to 5 years if they continue their activity, and remove them from public service and from trade-union office in specific key industries. The provision regarding trade-unions was opposed by some members of the Government as well as by the Labor Party and trade-unionists, who also demanded amendment of such clauses as that putting the onus of proof on the "declared" person. When Parliament adjourned for 3 months in June 1950, the bill was deadlocked in the Senate, in which the Labor Party has a majority. However, when Parliament reconvened in October, the Labor Party withdrew its opposition, and the bill was passed as drafted.

Communist trade-union leaders protested the bill by scheduling 24-hour strikes in all Australian industries; these strikes were largely ineffective, however. More than half the membership of the Sydney dock, engineering, and building workers' unions boycotted mass meetings called to plan the strikes and ignored the resulting stop-work orders. Central Miners' Federation officials canceled strike plans when leaders of the Federation's Northern District (mining more than half of Australia's coal) threatened to ignore any such strike order.

New Zealand Developments

The conflict between militant and moderate factions in the New Zealand trade-union movement finally split the movement, in the spring of 1950, for the first time since its unification in the

Federation of Labor in 1937. The latent conflict came into the open in connection with both the strike and lock-out of the Auckland Carpenters' Union in the spring of 1949. At that time, the Government "deregistered" the union and registered a seceding group favoring arbitration.⁵ The Federation executive approved these measures. The Waterside Workers' Union, leader of the left-wing group, challenged the action of the Federation executive, which in turn expelled this union.⁶ When the executive's action was reviewed at the Federation's annual conference in April, delegates representing unions of drivers, tramway workers, and freezing works employees joined the Watersiders in walking out of the convention.

These delegates immediately established the New Zealand Trade Union Congress (TUC). They claimed to represent an estimated 75,000 of the over 200,000 trade-unionists in the Federation. A number of the unions involved, however, reversed their delegates' action and remained in the central body. Most of the union groups called to vote on this issue emphasized the importance of reuniting the two elements in the movement. Response was slight to the TUC call for a Dominion-wide general strike on June 28, the opening day of Parliament (nominally to protest certain food price rises); only in Auckland and Greymouth did demonstrations take place, rather poorly attended and composed primarily of Waterside Workers.

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¹ Information is from the *Economist*, London, February 11, May 13, and July 29, 1950; *London Times*, July and September 1949, and May 1950; *International Free Trade Union News*, Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor, October 1949; Report No. 14, by Richard H. Stephens, U. S. Consulate, Sydney, July 10, 1950; Reports Nos. 70, 259, and 294, by A. S. Abbott, February 14, April 24, and May 8, 1950, and Nos. 361 and 6, by Armistead M. Lee, June 9 and July 3, 1950, U. S. Embassy, Wellington, New Zealand; and various other sources.

² Communists occupied important positions in 1949 in the dock workers' unions in both countries and, in Australia, in unions of miners, seamen, and iron workers, and, in New Zealand, unions of transport and freezing works employees.

³ Australia was governed by the Labor Party from 1941 until December 1949 when a coalition of the Liberal and Country Parties was elected; in New Zealand, the Labor Party held office for 14 years, until defeated by the National Party in December 1949.

⁴ The Federation and the ACTU withdrew from the WFTU in 1949, although several member organizations continued independent affiliation with the international organization. At its 1950 conference, the Federation voted to affiliate with the ICTU.

⁵ The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of New Zealand provides that unions and employers' associations registered under the act may be deregistered for instigating illegal strikes or lockouts and thus be deprived of benefits under an award.

⁶ See Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 14, March 1950 (p. 71).

Radio Broadcasting Industry: Earnings in October 1949¹

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS for the more than 40,000 full-time workers in the Nation's radio broadcasting industry were about \$69.50 in October 1949. Nearly four-fifths of these workers were in establishments employing 15 or more workers; their average weekly earnings were \$74, as compared with the average of \$53.50 for workers in establishments employing fewer than 15 workers. Earnings of employees of the networks and their key stations were substantially higher than those of workers employed by other broadcasting stations.

Earnings for individual occupational groups were studied only in establishments employing 15 or more workers; smaller broadcasting stations do not ordinarily possess the clearly defined occupational structure that permits a meaningful analysis.

Staff announcers, numerically the largest single occupation studied, averaged about \$72 in October 1949. Announcers employed by the networks and their originating stations earned \$98 a week, as compared with the average of \$70.50 received by those employed by the other broadcasting stations.

Staff musicians received the highest average earnings of the occupations selected for study—\$109 a week. Those employed by the networks and their key stations received \$149 a week as compared with \$85 for those employed by the other broadcasting stations.

Weekly earnings of chief engineers averaged about \$105. Studio engineers holding a first-class license averaged \$81.50 a week while similarly licensed transmitter engineers averaged \$69.50.

Employees charged with the responsibility of gathering, preparing, or presenting news and comments on news events averaged \$78 a week. Average weekly earnings for workers in this classification, employed by the networks, were \$101.50, while similar workers employed by the other broadcasting stations averaged \$74.50.

TABLE 1.—Average scheduled weekly hours and earnings for full-time employees¹ of the radio broadcasting industry, by size and type of establishment, October 1949

Size and type of establishment	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings
Total industry.....	40,773	39.9	\$69.50
Establishments with 15 or more employees..	32,429	39.3	74.00
7 networks and 11 key stations.....	7,221	37.7	88.00
Other stations employing 15 or more workers.....	25,208	39.8	70.00
Establishments with fewer than 15 employees.....	8,344	41.9	53.50

¹ Excludes general officers and assistants.

Staff writers, who do the original writing of program material, including script and continuity writing, averaged \$52 a week in October 1949. Those employed by the networks and their key stations averaged \$92.50, as compared with \$49.50 earned by writers employed by the other broadcasting stations.

Salesmen engaged in selling broadcasting time earned an average of \$93.50 a week. Nonsupervisory clerical personnel, as a group, averaged \$43.50. Building-service employees, such as

TABLE 2.—Average weekly hours and earnings for selected occupational groups in the radio broadcasting industry,¹ October 1949

Selected occupations	Total ¹			7 networks and 11 key stations			960 other broadcasting stations		
	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings
All employees ²	32,429	39.3	\$74.00	7,221	37.7	\$88.00	25,208	39.8	\$70.00
Building-service employees.....	1,430	38.5	44.00	540	36.4	53.50	850	39.9	37.50
Chief engineers and supervisors.....	1,371	40.9	105.00	147	39.5	160.00	1,224	41.1	98.50
Clerical, excluding supervisors.....	6,282	39.5	43.50	2,456	38.7	47.00	3,826	40.0	41.50
Salesmen.....	2,379	40.7	93.50	196	38.4	147.50	2,183	40.9	88.00
Staff announcers.....	4,256	40.8	72.00	223	39.9	98.00	4,033	40.8	70.50
Staff musicians.....	1,450	22.8	109.00	543	23.2	149.00	907	22.6	85.00
Staff news personnel.....	1,015	40.5	78.00	141	39.1	101.50	874	40.8	74.50
Staff writers.....	1,159	40.7	52.00	66	39.9	92.50	1,093	40.7	49.50
Studio engineers—1st class license.....	2,203	40.3	81.50	433	40.0	100.00	1,770	40.4	77.00
Transmitter engineers—1st class license.....	3,088	40.8	69.50	132	40.1	109.00	2,956	40.9	67.50

¹ Includes only stations employing 15 or more workers.

² Excludes general officers and assistants and part-time employees.

TABLE 3.—Average weekly scheduled hours and earnings for selected occupational groups in broadcasting stations,¹ by size of community, October 1949

Selected occupations	Metropolitan districts and cities having population of—								
	500,000 and over			100,000 to 500,000			Less than 100,000		
	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings	Number of employees	Average scheduled weekly hours	Average scheduled weekly earnings
All employees ²	8,766	38.3	\$83.50	9,251	40.2	\$66.50	7,191	41.1	\$57.00
Building service employees.....	344	40.0	45.50	315	40.9	34.50	191	38.1	27.50
Chief engineers and supervisors.....	382	40.1	120.50	429	40.9	97.00	413	42.2	80.00
Clerical, excluding supervisors.....	1,384	39.3	42.50	1,343	40.3	41.50	890	40.7	38.50
Salesmen.....	599	40.1	117.50	832	41.0	87.00	762	41.2	69.00
Staff announcers.....	1,090	39.7	93.00	1,488	41.0	68.50	1,455	41.5	55.50
Staff musicians.....	579	20.9	100.50	227	23.5	59.00	101	30.1	53.50
Staff news personnel.....	259	40.0	90.00	343	40.8	73.50	272	41.4	61.00
Staff writers.....	205	39.6	57.50	443	40.7	50.50	445	41.2	45.00
Studio engineers—1st class license.....	830	39.9	90.00	637	40.2	60.50	303	42.1	38.00
Transmitter engineers—1st class license.....	786	39.5	83.50	1,174	41.1	67.00	996	41.7	56.00

¹ Excludes 7 networks and 11 key broadcasting stations of the networks and stations employing less than 15 workers.

² Excludes general officers and assistants and part-time employees.

ushers, guards, janitors, and elevator operators, averaged \$44 a week.

Wage Differentials by City Size

Earnings of employees in the radio broadcasting industry varied not only by type of operation, but also by size of metropolitan district or city. Tabulations of earnings in broadcasting stations employing 15 or more workers (even when data for the networks and their key stations were excluded) indicated substantial wage differentials between cities and areas of varying sizes.

Average earnings of all employees in these stations were \$70 a week in October 1949. Employees of stations located in metropolitan districts having 500,000 or more population averaged \$83.50 a week, as compared with \$66.50 in areas having between 100,000 and 500,000 population and \$57 in areas having less than 100,000 people.

Chief engineers employed by stations located in metropolitan districts of over 500,000 population averaged \$120.50 in October 1949. Those

employed in areas having between 100,000 to 500,000 population averaged \$97, and in cities of less than 100,000 persons, \$80 a week.

Announcers employed in the larger areas averaged \$93, while weekly earnings of \$68.50 and \$55.50 were reported for employees in the other city-size groups.

Hours reported tended to be fairly uniform. Nearly all occupational groups studied were working about 40 hours a week. The only exception was musicians who were reported as working on an average scheduled week of about 23 hours.

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Division of Wage Statistics

¹ Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as a part of its annual report. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these materials. More detailed reports for the year 1949, similar to those published by the FCC in previous years, are available upon request.

The earnings shown in this report were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. Thus, the figures shown would include premium rates for regularly scheduled overtime, if any.

The employees covered by this article exclude general officers and assistants and all part-time employees. Nonstaff program employees were considered as part-time employees.

Communications Industries: Earnings in 1948 and 1949¹

EMPLOYEES of class A interstate telephone carriers averaged \$1.34 an hour in October 1949. Fewer than 2 percent of them received less than 75 cents, and over 10 percent had earnings of \$2 or more.

Switchboard operators were the largest single occupational group; experienced operators earned an average of \$1.07 an hour in October 1949. Testboard men and repeater men averaged \$1.92; hourly earnings of over two-thirds of these employees ranged from \$1.80 to \$2.25. Exchange repairmen averaged \$1.83 an hour; cable splicers,

\$1.79; central office repairmen, \$1.74; and building and motor-vehicle service mechanics and draftsmen, \$1.71. Laborers, the lowest paid occupational group studied, averaged 93 cents.

With the exception of laborers, all occupations studied showed increases in average earnings during the year October 1948–October 1949. These average hourly increases ranged from 4 to 17 cents.

Western Union wire telegraph employees averaged \$1.17 an hour in October 1949. Foot or bicycle messengers, comprising nearly a fourth of the employees, had average hourly earnings below 70 cents. The average for all workers, excluding foot and bicycle messengers, was \$1.27.

Exclusive of Morse operators, experienced telegraph operators in the traffic department averaged

TABLE 1.—Class A interstate telephone carriers: distribution of employees, by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1949 and 1948

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		Cable splicers		Cable splicers' helpers		Central office repairmen		Draftsmen		Exchange repairmen	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than 60 cents.....	0.2	0.3	(?)	.....	0.1	0.1	(?)	(?)	.....	0.2	(?)	0.1
60-64 cents.....	.1	.3	(?)	.....	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	.1
65-69 cents.....	.3	.7	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	.....	.2	(?)	.2
70-74 cents.....	.7	2.1	(?)	.....	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....
75-79 cents.....	1.5	3.9	.....	0.1	.1	1.5	0.1	.3	.2	.5	0.2	.2
80-89 cents.....	6.8	12.2	0.1	.2	1.3	10.6	.2	2.2	.9	3.7	.3	.6
90-99 cents.....	11.9	14.7	.2	1.0	5.4	20.7	1.3	5.0	1.6	6.1	.5	1.1
100-119 cents.....	27.7	25.2	2.4	11.5	35.4	43.6	8.5	13.0	14.1	21.0	3.0	5.1
120-139 cents.....	19.8	15.0	11.4	17.0	39.3	18.0	15.5	11.8	21.1	14.8	7.7	9.2
140-159 cents.....	9.3	7.1	13.6	11.4	15.1	4.1	13.9	10.1	11.0	9.5	12.0	10.9
160-179 cents.....	8.5	5.0	14.1	18.3	2.7	1.0	9.9	11.5	11.2	8.8	12.0	14.1
180-199 cents.....	5.4	4.9	26.2	23.4	.3	(?)	16.2	18.8	8.2	8.5	26.6	29.0
200-224 cents.....	6.1	4.5	28.5	14.0	.3	(?)	23.9	17.5	13.3	12.4	36.5	28.3
225-249 cents.....	1.9	1.8	3.5	3.1	.....	.....	9.9	9.3	7.9	7.0	1.2	1.1
250 cents and over.....	2.8	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.4	10.3	7.3	(?)	.....
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	498,800	524,793	9,313	10,147	7,895	9,291	24,846	23,317	572	589	10,101	9,462
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.34	\$1.25	\$1.79	\$1.65	\$1.23	\$1.08	\$1.74	\$1.66	\$1.71	\$1.60	\$1.83	\$1.77
Hourly earnings	Experienced switchboard operators		Laborers		Linemen		Mechanics, building and motor vehicle service		PBX and station installers		Test board men and repeater men	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than 60 cents.....	0.4	0.5	5.2	3.9	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	(?)	(?)
60-64 cents.....	.2	.5	1.9	.6	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
65-69 cents.....	.2	.6	1.9	1.2	.1	.1	.....	0.2	(?)	.1	(?)	(?)
70-74 cents.....	.7	1.2	1.9	8.7	.1	.7	(?)	.1	.1	.6	0.1	.1
75-79 cents.....	1.6	3.7	18.1	14.1	.3	1.4	0.3	.1	.1	1.2	(?)	.1
80-89 cents.....	8.8	16.9	7.1	13.2	1.8	7.1	.2	1.5	.4	4.5	.1	.7
90-99 cents.....	18.5	20.5	14.5	12.0	4.4	12.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	10.1	.4	1.2
100-119 cents.....	46.1	37.7	34.2	31.6	19.6	36.1	5.2	5.3	12.8	21.1	2.4	3.3
120-139 cents.....	21.3	17.2	9.9	10.5	27.6	16.1	7.4	9.5	21.4	11.4	4.5	4.3
140-159 cents.....	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.4	19.3	8.6	16.6	22.1	15.7	7.3	6.5	6.4
160-179 cents.....	.1	.2	2.2	1.8	12.9	7.7	24.5	24.0	10.3	13.0	8.6	17.3
180-199 cents.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	9.8	7.2	29.6	23.3	12.2	19.3	29.5	27.2
200-224 cents.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	3.9	2.3	12.5	9.9	25.0	11.3	37.0	30.1
225-249 cents.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.1	.1	2.6	2.0	.3	(?)	10.9	9.2
250 cents and over.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(?)	.....	.....	(?)	(?)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	182,301	170,136	324	333	17,315	20,687	2,307	2,162	19,091	18,845	8,994	8,346
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.07	\$1.03	\$0.93	\$0.90	\$1.40	\$1.23	\$1.71	\$1.64	\$1.61	\$1.44	\$1.92	\$1.86

¹ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semi-professional employees, and nonclerical business office and sales employees.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

\$1.19, with more than 98 percent receiving between \$1 and \$1.40 an hour. Similar workers in the commercial department averaged \$1.04; about 80 percent of these workers had earnings between 90 cents and \$1.20. Morse operators earned \$1.30 an hour, and the average for telephone operators was \$1.12.

Employees engaged in the maintenance of subscribers' equipment, averaging \$1.55 an hour, received the highest level of wages among the occupations selected for study. Linemen and cablemen averaged \$1.44 and laborers \$1.25.

Average hourly earnings for all Western Union wire telegraph employees in October 1949 were 3

TABLE 2.—Western Union Telegraph Co.: distribution of wire-telegraph employees, by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1949 and 1948

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		Experienced telegraph operators (exclusive of Morse operators)				Laborers		Linemen and cablemen		Mechanics, building service	
			Commercial department		Traffic depart- ment							
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than 60 cents.....												
60-64 cents.....	20.4	19.3										
65-69 cents.....	3.6	2.3										
70-74 cents.....												
75-79 cents.....	.6	.4										
80-89 cents.....	3.9	5.8	8.6	12.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	4.4	0.4	0.2		
90-99 cents.....	8.3	11.3	35.0	41.9	1.0	6.8	4.1	3.7		.4	0.5	1.6
100-119 cents.....	17.3	19.3	44.2	39.0	23.1	32.6	18.6	38.0		2.8	5.2	4.4
120-139 cents.....	23.7	22.2	11.6	6.9	75.3	57.7	66.8	52.8	16.5	29.7	18.1	32.2
140-159 cents.....	10.0	9.0		.2	.5	1.6	9.5	.9	65.8	48.2	47.3	39.9
160-179 cents.....	7.0	6.0		.2		.6			14.2	16.0	26.6	20.0
180-199 cents.....	2.8	2.5	(¹)				.5	.2	.3	.3	4.5	1.5
200-224 cents.....	1.3	1.0									1.5	.5
225-249 cents.....	.5	.4										
250 cents and over.....	.6	.5										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	35,936	42,751	3,308	3,604	3,601	5,017	220	432	1,265	1,533	199	205
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.17	\$1.14	\$1.04	\$1.01	\$1.19	\$1.16	\$1.25	\$1.16	\$1.44	\$1.40	\$1.48	\$1.43
			Messengers, foot and bicycle		Messengers, motor		Morse opera- tors		Subscribers' equipment maintenance		Telephone opera- tors	
Less than 60 cents.....												
60-64 cents.....			83.9	89.2								
65-69 cents.....			14.7	10.3								
70-74 cents.....			1.4	.5								
75-79 cents.....					8.9	10.8						
80-89 cents.....					18.7	21.1					2.6	6.0
90-99 cents.....					52.5	53.5	0.1				10.7	18.1
100-119 cents.....					19.0	14.5	6.2	7.6		0.4	42.0	39.5
120-139 cents.....					.9	.1	74.5	70.3	13.1	14.2	44.7	36.3
140-159 cents.....							18.8	21.2	24.5	28.0	(¹)	.1
160-179 cents.....							.4	.8	60.8	56.8		(¹)
180-199 cents.....									1.6	.4		
200-224 cents.....								1		.2		
225-249 cents.....												
250 cents and over.....												
Total.....			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....			8,718	9,256	965	1,301	1,348	1,563	686	542	2,421	2,795
Average hourly earnings.....			\$0.67	\$0.67	\$0.94	\$0.94	\$1.30	\$1.29	\$1.55	\$1.53	\$1.12	\$1.09

¹ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, telegraph office superintendents and managers, and sales employees.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

cents above those published in the 1948 annual FCC report. Seven of the 10 occupations studied showed increases ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour; two occupations—foot and bicycle messengers and motor messengers—had the same averages

in 1949 as were reported in October 1948. Laborers received the largest increase in the year's period—9 cents.

Employees regularly employed within the continental United States by radiotelegraph carriers

TABLE 3.—Principal radiotelegraph carriers: distribution of employees,¹ by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1949 and 1948

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		Marine coastal station operators		Mechanicians and maintenance technicians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio operating technicians		Radio operators		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than 60 cents.....		(5)												
60-64 cents.....		0.2												
65-69 cents.....		0.2												
70-74 cents.....	13.7	7.9					0.9	98.6	60.1					
75-79 cents.....	4	5.1					12.5	2	2					0.3
80-89 cents.....	5	1.5					1.1	8	9				2.2	1.8
90-99 cents.....	11.9	14.9		0.7	11.0		10.8	2	3	0.3	0.3		2.2	1.8
100-119 cents.....	17.1	19.4	2.5	9.2	20.0		16.5	2	2	0.6	3.4	2.2	23.2	69.8
120-139 cents.....	20.4	17.0	16.7	24.9	32.8		28.6		9.9	17.5	24.2	34.5	65.4	20.8
140-159 cents.....	11.4	9.7	25.0	13.5	11.0	12.8			20.2	20.2	21.4	16.1	8.5	5.7
160-179 cents.....	8.4	8.3	7.5	17.0	15.9	9.4			17.7	23.3	27.4	36.6	7	.8
180-199 cents.....	10.3	6.2	36.6	24.1	8.5	6.8			43.2	24.6	26.3	10.4		
200-224 cents.....	3.4	3.2	9.2	10.6	.4	.3			5.0	10.1				
225-249 cents.....	2.3	1.8	2.5		.3				3.4	.6		.2		
250 cents and over.....														
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	3,830	4,154	120	141	283	351	523	533	322	326	360	403	413	384
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.48	\$1.38	\$1.81	\$1.80	\$1.53	\$1.41	\$0.70	\$0.67	\$1.96	\$1.80	\$1.82	\$1.73	\$1.44	\$1.30

¹ Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States and covered by the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

² Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

averaged \$1.48 in October 1949—10 cents above the average reported in 1948. Radio-operating technicians, with an average of \$1.96, received the highest wage level of the selected occupations studied. Radio operators and marine coastal

station operators received 1949 averages of \$1.82 and \$1.81, respectively. The average hourly earning for mechanicians and maintenance technicians was \$1.53. The lowest wage level reported was for foot and bicycle messengers who averaged 70 cents an hour. All occupations studied showed increases of 1 to 16 cents in average hourly earnings during the year.

Cable operators of the principal ocean-cable carriers averaged \$1.95 in October 1949, a 4-cent increase over October 1948. Teletype-multiplex operators received \$1.47 an hour—an increase of 7 cents above their 1948 average. All workers employed as messengers, foot and bicycle, were reported as earning between 75 and 79 cents an hour in 1949, representing little change from the previous year. Earnings for all employees as a group averaged \$1.59 in 1949 and \$1.55 in 1948.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wage Statistics

TABLE 4.—Principal ocean cable carriers: distribution of employees,¹ by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1949 and 1948

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than 60 cents.....								
60-64 cents.....								
65-69 cents.....	0.1	0.1						
70-74 cents.....	14.4	12.1			100.0	95.8		
75-79 cents.....	1.2	1.3						
80-89 cents.....	1.4	1.7				1.4		
90-99 cents.....	6.6	12.0				1.4	5.0	7.3
100-119 cents.....	12.7	12.1		0.6		1.4	40.0	44.0
120-139 cents.....	13.6	12.9	0.7	3.3			26.0	24.8
140-159 cents.....	17.2	18.5	10.7	11.6			26.0	23.9
160-179 cents.....	18.4	15.4	80.6	77.8			3.0	
180-199 cents.....	7.5	8.1	7.3	6.1				
200-224 cents.....	5.1	2.6	.7					
225-249 cents.....								
250 cents and over.....	1.8	3.2		.6				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	1,127	1,132	150	181	162	142	100	109
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.59	\$1.55	\$1.95	\$1.91	\$0.70	\$0.78	\$1.47	\$1.40

¹ Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States and covered by the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

² Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees.

¹ Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as a part of its annual report. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these materials. More detailed reports for the year 1949, similar to those published in previous years, are available upon request.

The earnings shown in these reports were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. Thus, the figures shown would include premium rates for regularly scheduled overtime, if any.

The employees covered by this article exclude officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, sales employees, and nonclerical business office employees.

The Atomic Energy Program and Collective Bargaining

RECONCILING the unique characteristics of the atomic energy program with the voluntary, democratic requirements of collective bargaining has been a problem since the development of the industry during World War II. In the spring of 1949, a special commission appointed by President Truman formulated a policy designed to bridge the gap. A brief account follows of the National Planning Association's¹ study of the development of this policy and of over a year's successful operations under it.

Background to Adoption of Policy

During the war, atomic energy installations were under Army control. In the interest of national security (secrecy and safety), union leaders pledged to give up any organizing activities at atomic energy installations for the duration of the war. After hostilities ended, the Secretary of War wrote to the National Labor Relations Board requesting that union organizing be permitted at Oak Ridge.

Apparent barriers to the development of normal collective bargaining in the atomic energy industry included the necessity for continuous operation of vital projects; maintenance of national security; and private operation of Government-owned plants and research facilities, making Government approval a requisite following the negotiation of any agreements affecting costs.

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the control, ownership, and products of atomic energy installations were placed in the hands of a civilian government agency (Atomic Energy Commission). The act stated that national policy on the development and utilization of atomic energy, subject to the paramount objective of assuring the common defense and security, shall so far as practicable, be directed toward improving the public welfare, increasing the standard of living, strengthening free competition in private enterprise, and promoting world peace.

The AEC interpreted its mandate to foster free enterprise, "so far as practicable," to include the encouragement of collective bargaining in its in-

stallations. Although over-all requirements might have immediately suggested the greater efficacy of compulsory measures, the AEC explored alternative measures that would preserve the voluntary features of true collective bargaining.

In 1948, a dispute arose during contract negotiations between locals of the AFL and the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Negotiations continued during and beyond the 80-day period of an injunction issued under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, and the issues were finally "bargained out." According to the National Planning Association study, "the principal pressures on both parties to avoid a strike stemmed from a sense of patriotism and a sensitivity to public opinion. The union recognized that the public would construe any interruption as very close to sabotage. The contractor realized that any labor trouble leading to a stoppage would also subject him to careful scrutiny."

In submitting his report to the Congress on the outcome of the dispute, President Truman announced the appointment of a Commission on Labor Relations in Atomic Energy Installations,² whose function would be to concern itself with the "broad code of conduct which should be observed by management and labor in their relations with each other in this vital program."

Experience Under Policy

The President's Commission began its task in October 1948 and submitted its report in April 1949.³ The basis for the Commission's program was the acceptance of certain responsibilities by both unions and management. The panel of impartial labor experts proposed by the Commission was only to be used when (a) all ordinary means of direct negotiation and conciliation had been exhausted, and (b) the dispute seriously threatened a vital part of the atomic energy program. The procedures of the proposed panel were purposely left indefinite, in order to assure the maximum development of the voluntary collective-bargaining process, and to enable the panel to adopt whatever procedures were best suited to a particular dispute.

With respect to national security rules and their administration, the Commission held that these were completely the responsibility of the AEC. While the Commission did not go into the

question of cost control in its report to the President, it did submit a report directly to the AEC suggesting guides on this matter. Its recommendations included the issuance of broad directives by the AEC which would be made available to both unions and contractors, annual tripartite discussion of wage criteria, and the development of criteria for wages and fringe benefits.

The members of the Commission were subsequently appointed to the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel. This Panel derives its authority from both official and voluntary sources—the Commission's report and "status quo" pledges from contractors and unions to maintain production and services until after the Panel has determined an appropriate action.

A total of 11 cases came to the Panel between April 1949 and June 1950. Of these, 9 were settled and 2 were still pending at the time of the study. Various procedures were used in settling these disputes. Four were settled after the Panel was called in, but before it formally accepted them; one was settled by the Panel's repeated referral back to the parties for more bargaining; one was settled by arbitration; and two were mediated to settlement. The Panel made a formal recommendation on one case.

The author of the National Planning Association report concludes that "in its first 12 months, the Panel has succeeded in carrying out its assignment. There has been no interruption of vital atomic energy production, there has been no need for

special legislation or administrative compulsion, and collective bargaining in atomic energy has been preserved. It is, however, too soon to be sanguine. A wild-cat strike in production, such as the one that occurred in the Oak Ridge construction dispute in May, could result in a public demand for more stringent 'safeguards.' Continued management and union acceptance of the Panel will require extraordinary wisdom and skill on the part of its members as new cases come before them."

The atomic energy labor relations program has a wide significance. As the National Planning Association's Committee on the Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining states in a preface to the study: "In atomic energy, the experiment of not announcing in advance the precise nature of the Government's proposed action is being tried. Flexible and nonlegalistic techniques are being employed. From their institution and operation in the atomic energy industry may well emerge a 'common law,' based on experience and precedent, that will have implications for management-labor relations in other essential American industries."

¹ National Planning Association, Planning Pamphlet No. 71: The Development of a Policy for Industrial Peace in Atomic Energy, by Donald B. Straus, executive secretary, Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel. Washington, 1950.

² The members of the President's Commission were William H. Davis (chairman), Aaron Horvitz, Edwin E. Witte, John T. Dunlop was consultant, and Donald B. Straus, executive secretary.

³ For summary of report of the President's Commission and its recommendations concerning the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (pp. 661-662).

Technical Notes

Methods of Constructing Tables of Working Life for Men

THE TABLES OF WORKING LIFE, which have been presented in a series of articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*,¹ represent an application of actuarial techniques and concepts to the working-life pattern of American men. In adapting the standard life table techniques, a number of departures from conventional methodology were introduced, however, partly because of the nature of the data and partly to facilitate the applications of the tables to labor-force analysis. Furthermore, the Tables of Working Life for men, by single years of age, presented in this study, omit several functions included in the conventional life tables² for ease in presentation.

For purposes of technical exposition, a portion of a more detailed Table of Working Life (for ages 14-49) is shown in the accompanying table. A description of the columns in this detailed table and of the methods of computation follows.

Year of Age (x to $x+1$) (Column 1)

All of the variables in the table are expressed in terms of the exact birthday (x) or of the interval between successive birthdays (x to $x+1$), in accordance with standard life table practice.

Mortality Rate (1,000 q_x) (Column 2)

The expected number of deaths between successive birthdays per 1,000 persons living at the beginning of the year of age are shown under the conditions of mortality prevailing at the time of the life table. The rate of mortality is the keystone of the conventional life table, and all other variables pertaining to the life-table population and total life expectancy are derived from it.

The rates of mortality of males, by color and urban-rural residence, were derived from the United States Bureau of the Census, United States Abridged Life Tables, 1939, Urban and Rural, by Regions, Color and Sex. Single-year mortality rates for the separate color and residence groups were interpolated graphically from these tables, which presented rates at 5-year intervals only. The 1939 abridged tables were used in the present study, in preference to the Census Bureau's detailed United States Life and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41, because the former were the only official United States life tables presenting separate mortality rates by urban-rural residence.

Mortality rate differentials between urban and rural residents and between whites and nonwhites must be interpreted with caution. Evidence exists that reporting of deaths is less complete in rural areas than in urban districts. Under-registration of deaths of rural nonwhites is particularly pronounced in parts of the South. There is also evidence that rural residents are reported as residents of adjacent urban communities on death certificates. These biases have the effect of exaggerating the mortality differentials in favor of rural residents as shown in the life tables. However, available evidence (including earlier studies of differential mortality by occupation) indicates that death rates for men in the middle and upper-age spans would remain lower for the rural population as a whole than for urban residents, even after allowing for these biases.

Number Living at Beginning of Year of Age (l_x) (Column 3)

This column shows the number of persons who would survive to the age indicated from a group of 100,000 persons born alive, subject throughout life to the rates of mortality of column 2.³

Since the mortality rates were not available from the 1939 abridged tables for certain com-

bined groups (i. e., total males, total urban, and total rural) the corresponding l_x values for these groups were derived from these tables by a weighting procedure. Thus, for total males, the l_x values for total whites and nonwhites were weighted by their proportion of total male births, adjusted for under-enumeration, in the total population. The weighting ratios were based on the enumerated population of white and nonwhite males at age 2 in 1940, as shown in the 16th Census of Population, survived back to age 0 on the basis of the mortality rates for the respective groups, as shown in the 1939 life tables. Use of this method compensates for the relatively greater under-enumeration of nonwhite infants, which is largely concentrated in the first 2 years of life. A similar weighting procedure was used for developing the l_x functions for total urban and total rural males.

Number Living in Year of Age (L_x) (Column 4)

The "stationary population"—or the number of persons who would be living in any age interval under the assumption of 100,000 live births annually, subject throughout life to the specified mortality rates—is shown in this column. Under these fixed conditions, if births were distributed evenly throughout each year and if there were no migration, a census taken at any time would always show the same total population and the same number of persons in each age interval.

On the assumption of an even distribution of deaths within each year of age, in ages 14 and over, the L_x function was computed by linear interpolation between the corresponding l_x values, as follows:

$$L_x = \frac{1}{2}(l_x + l_{x+1})$$

This method, though subject to some slight statistical bias, is consistent with prevailing actuarial practice.⁴

Number of Man-Years of Life Remaining (T_x) (Column 5)

The total man-years of life remaining at a given age and at all succeeding years for persons alive at the exact year of age are given in this column. It may be expressed algebraically as follows:

$$T_x = \sum_{x=n}^{\infty} (L_x)$$

Average Number of Years of Life Remaining (e_x) (Column 6)

The average life expectancy of persons in the stationary population is measured from the exact year of age. It is computed by dividing the cumulative man-years of life remaining, T_x , by the number living at the beginning of the year of age, l_x . This column may also be defined as the average life expectancy of workers at any given age, if it is assumed that the mortality rates for persons in the labor force are identical with those for the total population.

No adequate information is available on differential mortality of workers and nonworkers. It is likely that men outside the labor force, particularly before age 60, have higher mortality rates, since they include a relatively large proportion of persons suffering from illness or serious disability. Moreover, it is frequently asserted that retirement, and the resulting difficulties in adjustment, tend to shorten the life span. On the other hand, persons who continue to work at advanced ages are more exposed to the possibility of death, through specific occupational hazard or as a result of their more active mode of life.

In the case of railroad workers, actuarial studies by the Railroad Retirement Board indicate relatively small differences in mortality rates between employees and annuitants retiring at age 60 or over, on the basis of age and service. (U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Annual Report, 1946, pp. 86-89.) If this general pattern held true for the labor force as a whole, errors resulting from the assumption of identical death rates would be relatively small, since retirements remain quite low until the late fifties. For example, if it were assumed that mortality rates at ages prior to 60 of persons outside the labor force were twice as great as for the entire population, and if the mortality rates for those in the labor force were correspondingly adjusted, the work-life expectancy of men at age 30 would be increased by only 0.3 years.

Percent of Population in Labor Force (w_x) (Column 7)

The percent of the population in the labor force, or the "worker rate," bears the same pivotal relationship to the estimates of working-life expectancy as does the mortality rate to the computation of total life expectancy. Unlike the mortality function, which describes a rate during a

specified time interval, the "worker rate" is based on a cross section of the population at a given point in time, such as the Census week of 1940. However, if it is assumed that the age-specific worker rates remain constant, apart from seasonal fluctuations, the differences between successive single-year worker rates at a given time may serve as a reasonable approximation of the net annual rates of labor-force accession or separation between successive ages, after allowing for mortality. This is a fundamental assumption inherent in the construction of Tables of Working Life.

In the Tables of Working Life, crude worker rates for men, by urban-rural residence, color, and single years of age were derived from the 1940 Census of Population, The Labor Force (Sample Statistics), Employment and Personal Characteristics, table 1. These rates could not be used directly in determining the underlying pattern of labor-force participation. Certain distortions and irregularities were introduced into these crude rates by the distribution of the institutional population and by biases in age reporting, as well as by random errors of sampling. In order to eliminate, where possible, the effects of such factors, the following adjustments were made:

(1) Redistribution of Institutional Population. Many mental and penal institutions are located in rural-nonfarm areas, although their inmates (all outside of the labor force, by Census definition) are drawn from both the urban and rural population. In April 1940, for example, 3.7 percent of all males 14 years or over in rural-nonfarm areas were inmates of institutions, compared with 1.0 percent of the urban residents. This depressed the crude worker rates in rural areas, in relation to urban areas. In the absence of specific data on the original residence of inmates of institutions, they were redistributed in proportion to the urban-rural distribution of the non-institutional population, by age and color.

The 1940 institutional population, prior to age 60, constituted a fairly small and stable percentage of the total population among white males, and therefore had no significant effect on age-to-age differences in worker rates. However, for non-white men, the percentage in institutions rose from

about 1.3 percent at age 14 to 3.4 percent at 27, and then declined among those in the forties and fifties. These variations distorted the underlying pattern of labor-force entries and separations for the nonwhite male population. For nonwhite males aged 18 to 65, the pattern of worker rates based on the noninstitutional population was therefore used, adjusted to the average level of the worker rate based on the total population for this period.

(2) Age-Reporting Bias. In addition to a tendency of respondents to report ages rounded to the nearest 0 or 5, other biases affected particular age groups in the population. Thus, in past censuses, there have been indications that older persons often tended to report themselves as younger for economic and personal reasons. At the upper age extremes, there has also been some tendency towards exaggeration of age. Analysis of the 1940 Census population data in relation to mortality data for 1930-40 revealed a new bias: a tendency for older persons below age 65 to report their age as 65 years or over. This tendency, particularly pronounced among nonwhites, appeared to have developed after 1936, the year old-age assistance programs under the Social Security Act became effective in most States. In the construction of United States Life Tables for 1939-41, the following redistribution of the male Negro population was made to allow for this bias:

<i>Estimated male Negro population</i>			
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	<i>Difference</i>
55-59 years of age.....	208, 656	218, 324	9, 668
60-64 years of age.....	154, 632	168, 242	13, 610
65-69 years of age.....	151, 407	128, 120	-23, 278

Source: United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41, (p. 112).

Since the apparent motive of this group for misreporting their ages appeared to be the desire to qualify for old-age assistance or pensions, it was assumed that a comparatively large proportion of such persons were outside the labor force. This appeared to be supported by the pattern of worker rates for urban nonwhites, which showed an exceptionally sharp drop at age 65, as compared with whites in the corresponding groups. Worker rates for nonwhite rural residents, whose old-age dependency problems differ substantially from those of the urban workers, did not appear to exhibit any such distortion. The nonwhite urban popu-

TABLE 1a.—Detailed table of working life, males, 1940

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Year of age	Mortality rate	Number living of 100,000 born alive			Average number of years of life remaining	Percent of population in labor force	Number in labor force, of 100,000 born alive			Average number of years in labor force remaining
	Number dying per 1,000 alive at beginning of year of age	At beginning of year of age	In year of age	In year of age and all later years	At beginning of year of age	In year of age	In year of age	In year of age and all later years	At beginning of year of age	At beginning of year of age
x to $x + 1$	1,000 q_x	l_x	L_x	T_x	$^o e_x$	w_x	Lw_x^1	Tw_x^1	lw_x^1	$^o ew_x$
14-15.....	1.5	92,184	92,115	4,812,653	52.2	6.1	88,113	4,111,252	88,179	46.6
15-16.....	1.7	92,042	91,968	4,720,538	51.3	12.2	87,972	4,023,139	88,043	45.7
16-17.....	1.8	91,890	91,812	4,628,570	50.4	23.0	87,823	3,935,167	87,897	44.8
17-18.....	2.0	91,725	91,638	4,536,758	49.5	38.9	87,656	3,847,344	87,740	43.8
18-19.....	2.2	91,542	91,446	4,445,120	48.6	57.1	87,473	3,759,688	87,565	42.9
19-20.....	2.4	91,341	91,236	4,353,674	47.7	71.9	87,272	3,672,215	87,372	42.0
20-21.....	2.5	91,122	91,008	4,262,438	46.8	80.6	87,054	3,584,943	87,163	41.1
21-22.....	2.7	90,890	90,771	4,171,430	45.9	85.6	86,827	3,497,889	86,941	40.2
22-23.....	2.7	90,648	90,526	4,080,659	45.0	89.1	86,583	3,411,062	86,709	39.3
23-24.....	2.9	90,400	90,273	3,990,133	44.1	91.6	86,351	3,324,469	86,472	38.4
24-25.....	3.0	90,142	90,011	3,899,860	43.3	93.1	86,100	3,238,118	86,225	37.6
25-26.....	3.0	89,876	89,741	3,809,849	42.4	94.0	85,842	3,152,018	85,971	36.7
26-27.....	3.1	89,602	89,463	3,720,108	41.5	94.7	85,576	3,066,176	85,709	35.8
27-28.....	3.2	89,320	89,177	3,630,645	40.6	95.1	85,302	2,980,606	85,433	34.9
28-29.....	3.3	89,030	88,883	3,541,468	39.5	95.4	85,021	2,895,268	85,162	34.0
29-30.....	3.4	88,732	88,581	3,452,585	38.9	95.6	84,732	2,810,277	84,877	33.1
30-31.....	3.6	88,426	88,271	3,364,004	38.0	95.6	84,436	2,725,545	84,584	32.2
31-32.....	3.7	88,112	87,953	3,275,733	37.2	95.7	84,131	2,641,109	84,284	31.3
32-33.....	3.9	87,786	87,619	3,187,780	36.3	95.7	83,812	2,556,978	83,972	30.5
33-34.....	4.1	87,444	87,269	3,100,161	35.5	95.6	83,482	2,473,166	83,652	29.6
34-35.....	4.3	87,086	86,902	3,012,892	34.6	95.6	83,150	2,389,714	83,326	28.7
35-36.....	4.5	86,711	86,520	2,925,900	33.7	95.5	82,816	2,306,654	82,988	27.8
36-37.....	4.7	86,321	86,122	2,839,470	32.9	95.4	82,473	2,224,018	82,644	27.0
37-38.....	5.1	85,911	85,700	2,753,348	32.0	95.3	82,124	2,141,845	82,295	26.1
38-39.....	5.4	85,477	85,254	2,667,648	31.2	95.1	81,769	2,060,181	81,936	25.3
39-40.....	5.8	85,016	84,777	2,582,394	30.4	95.0	81,391	1,979,072	81,565	24.5
40-41.....	6.2	84,522	84,268	2,497,617	29.5	94.8	79,849	1,898,571	80,025	23.7
41-42.....	6.6	83,998	83,729	2,413,349	28.7	94.5	79,162	1,818,722	79,338	22.9
42-43.....	7.0	83,444	83,160	2,329,620	27.9	94.3	78,442	1,739,580	78,622	22.1
43-44.....	7.6	82,856	82,553	2,246,460	27.1	94.1	77,681	1,661,118	77,861	21.3
44-45.....	8.2	82,227	81,901	2,163,907	26.3	93.9	76,865	1,583,437	77,045	20.5
45-46.....	8.8	81,553	81,205	2,082,006	25.5	93.6	75,996	1,506,572	76,176	19.7
46-47.....	9.6	80,832	80,458	2,000,801	24.8	93.3	75,069	1,430,576	75,252	18.9
47-48.....	10.3	80,060	79,661	1,920,343	24.0	93.0	74,078	1,355,507	74,274	18.2
48-49.....	11.1	79,235	78,809	1,840,082	23.2	92.7	73,026	1,281,429	73,222	17.4
49-50.....	12.0	78,352	77,895	1,761,873	22.5	92.3	71,909	1,208,403	72,105	16.7

lation was therefore redistributed on the basis of the above estimates, and worker rates were adjusted on the assumption that the population added to the younger age groups had the lower worker rates of the age group which they had reported, i. e., ages 65-69. The adjustment thus reduced the crude worker rates for urban non-whites between ages 55 and 64, and reduced somewhat the decline in worker rates in the vicinity of age 65.

(3) Smoothing of Worker Rates. The resultant worker rates still exhibited considerable year-to-year irregularities after the above adjustments. It was assumed that the true worker rates for the population were inherently smooth, except for

certain ages, such as 60, 65, or 70, when known institutional factors were operative.

Curve fitting with polynomials and by osculatory interpolation (using Jenkins' fifth difference formula) was attempted, but neither of these methods gave satisfactory results. A free-hand curve-fitting was therefore adopted.

Number in Labor Force in Year of Age (Lw_x) (Column 8)

For ages 32 and over, the number in the stationary labor force was computed directly as the product of the stationary population (L_x) and the worker rate (w_x). For ages 14-31, inclusive, hypothetical Lw_x values were estimated by assuming that the same percentage of the population was

TABLE 1a.—Detailed table of working life, males, 1940—Continued

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Year of age	Mortality rate	Accessions to labor force		Separations from the labor force						Retirement rate
				Total		Due to death		Due to retirement		
	Per 1,000 living in year of age	Number, of 100,000 born alive	Rate per 1,000 living in year of age	Number, of 100,000 born alive	Rate per 1,000 in labor force in year of age	Number, of 100,000 born alive	Per 1,000 in labor force in year of age	Number, of 100,000 born alive	Per 1,000 in labor force in year of age	
x to $x + 1$	1,000 Q_x	a_x	1,000 A_x	s_x	1,000 Q_x^e	d_x	1,000 Q_x^d	r_x	1,000 Q_x^r	1,000 r Q_x
Between years of age										
14-15	1.6	5,591	60.7	9	1.6	9	1.6			
15-16	1.7	9,979	108.5	19	1.7	19	1.7			
16-17	1.9	14,580	138.8	40	1.9	40	1.9			
17-18	2.1	16,623	181.4	75	2.1	75	2.1			
18-19	2.3	13,507	147.7	120	2.3	120	2.3			
19-20	2.5	7,892	86.5	164	2.5	164	2.5			
20-21	2.6	4,523	49.7	191	2.6	191	2.6			
21-22	2.7	3,213	35.4	210	2.7	210	2.7			
22-23	2.8	2,182	24.1	226	2.8	226	2.8			
23-24	2.9	1,417	15.7	240	2.9	240	2.9			
24-25	3.0	810	9.0	251	3.0	251	3.0			
25-26	3.1	583	6.5	262	3.1	262	3.1			
26-27	3.2	394	4.4	271	3.2	271	3.2			
27-28	3.3	241	2.7	280	3.3	280	3.3			
28-29	3.4	142	1.6	288	3.4	288	3.4			
29-30	3.5	62	.7	296	3.5	296	3.5			
30-31	3.6	26	.3	304	3.6	304	3.6			
31-32	3.8			320	3.8	320	3.8			
32-33	4.0			360	4.3	335	4.0	25	0.3	0.3
33-34	4.2			392	4.7	350	4.2	42	.5	.5
34-35	4.4			424	5.1	366	4.4	58	.7	.7
35-36	4.6			463	5.6	380	4.6	83	1.0	1.0
36-37	4.9			509	6.2	402	4.9	107	1.3	1.3
37-38	5.2			555	6.8	424	5.2	131	1.6	1.6
38-39	5.6			608	7.5	454	5.6	154	1.9	1.9
39-40	6.0			652	8.1	483	6.0	169	2.1	2.1
40-41	6.4			687	8.6	511	6.4	176	2.2	2.2
41-42	6.8			720	9.1	538	6.8	182	2.3	2.3
42-43	7.3			761	9.7	573	7.3	188	2.4	2.4
43-44	7.9			816	10.5	614	7.9	202	2.6	2.6
44-45	8.5			869	11.3	654	8.5	215	2.8	2.8
45-46	9.2			927	12.2	699	9.2	228	3.0	3.0
46-47	9.9			991	13.2	743	9.9	248	3.3	3.3
47-48	10.7			1,052	14.2	793	10.7	259	3.5	3.5
48-49	11.6			1,117	15.3	847	11.6	270	3.7	3.7
49-50	12.5			1,186	16.5	898	12.5	288	4.0	4.0

* In ages 14-31 inclusive, hypothetical values of lw_x , Lw_x and Tw_x were computed on the basis of the peak worker rate, at age 32, in order to eliminate the effect of labor-force accessions.

in the labor force as at age 32, and that the labor force at age 32 was smaller than that at age 14 by the number of deaths between these years:

$$Lw_{14-31} = L_{14-31}(w_{32})$$

This assumption was necessary in order to eliminate the effects of accessions when estimating the work-life expectancy of workers between the ages 14-31.

Number of Man-Years in Labor Force Remaining (Tw_x) (Column 9)

The total number of man-years in the labor force remaining in the given year and all following years for persons in the labor force at the exact year of age is computed from the values in column 8 as follows:

$$Tw_x = \sum_{z=x}^{\infty} Lw_z$$

Number in Labor Force, at Beginning of Year of Age (lw_x) (Column 10)

The number of survivors of 100,000 persons born alive expected to be in the labor force at each exact year of age (or birthday) is shown in this column. On the assumption of an even distribution of labor-force separations between successive age intervals, it was computed by direct interpolation from the Lw_x values of column 8, as follows:

$$lw_x = \frac{1}{2} (Lw_{x-1} + Lw_x)$$

Average Number of Years in Labor Force Remaining (ew_x) (Column 11)

The average work-life expectancy of persons in the labor force at a given age is computed by dividing the total remaining (Tw_x) man-years in the labor force by the number in the labor force at the beginning of the year of age (lw_x).

Mortality Rate, Between Successive Years of Age (1,000 Q_x) (Column 12)

This and the following columns of the detailed Table of Working Life trace the development of the estimated rates of labor-force entry and of separation between successive years of age. These mortality rates differ, conceptually, from those of the standard life table in one important respect. The conventional mortality rate (1,000 q_x) expresses the number of deaths expected between two exact age intervals (or birthdays) as a ratio to the number alive at the beginning of the year of age (l_x). In the Tables of Working Life, the mortality rate between successive years of age (1,000 Q_x) is based on the stationary population (L_x), and expresses the number of deaths expected within an interval of 1 year as a ratio to the stationary population within the initial year of age. This rate is derived directly from the successive differences in the stationary population (column 4) as follows:

$$Q_x = \frac{L_x - L_{x+1}}{L_x}$$

This modification has been introduced into the Tables of Working Life in order to facilitate the application of the derived rates of labor-force entry and separation to available population and labor-

force data, which are almost invariably in terms of the attained age.

It should be noted that the above rate may readily be expressed in terms of the conventional mortality rate. If it is assumed that deaths of persons of working age are distributed evenly within each year of age, then the stationary population in any year of age (L_x) would equal the number of survivors at the mid-year of age. The mortality rate between successive years of age per 1,000 in the stationary population (1,000 Q_x) therefore equals the mortality rate per 1,000 living at the exact mid-year of age (1,000 $q_{x+1/2}$).

Accessions to the Labor Force (Columns 13 and 14)

The net number of persons entering the stationary labor force between successive years of age (a_x) (column 13) is computed from the net increments in the stationary labor force, up to age 32, after allowing for the probability of deaths among workers during the year:

$$a_x = Lw_{x+1} - Lw_x + Lw_x (Q_x)$$

The rate of accessions (column 14), per 1,000 persons in the stationary population, becomes in turn:

$$1,000 A_x = \frac{1,000 a_x}{L_x}$$

Since the number and rate of accessions are derived from the net changes in the worker rates, no accessions are shown beyond the age of the peak worker rate (i. e., age 32).

Separations from the Labor Force (Columns 15 and 16)

The net number of persons separated from the stationary labor force between successive years of age is shown in column 15. From age 32 on, this was derived from the decrease in the stationary labor force between successive years of age: $s_x = Lw_x - Lw_{x+1}$

The annual rate of labor-force separation between successive years of age was therefore:

$$1,000 Q_x = \frac{1,000 s_x}{Lw_x}$$

Between ages 14 and 32, it was assumed that labor-force separations were due solely to death, and therefore:

$$Q_x^d = Q_x \text{ and } s_x = Lw_x(Q_x)$$

Since some workers become permanently disabled and are forced to withdraw from the labor force before age 32, a slight understatement of the true separation rate for these ages has resulted. The error, however, is believed to be statistically insignificant.

Separations From the Labor Force Due to Death or Retirement (Columns 17-21)

These columns (17-21) show the expected number of workers to be separated from the stationary labor force between successive years of age, because of death or retirement (d_x , r_x), and the corresponding probabilities, (1,000 Q_x^d , 1,000 Q_x^r). Also shown is the derived rate of retirement (1,000 rQ_x).

In order to determine these functions, it was necessary to assume that the age-specific death rate for persons in the labor force was the same as that for the population as a whole. Given the separation rate and the death rate, it was possible to derive the probability of separation due to death or retirement for ages 32 and over, and the retirement rate.

The probability of death or retirement differs significantly from the corresponding rate. For example, the probability of death is defined as the ratio of the number of separations from the labor force because of death during a year, to the number of persons in the stationary labor force at the beginning of the year, i. e., $\left(Q_x^d = \frac{d_x}{Lw_x}\right)$. The

death rate, however, is the number of deaths within the labor force divided by the number of workers exposed to death. On the assumption that retirements are distributed evenly within each year of age, the average person retiring is exposed to death, as a worker, for only half a year. The total number of workers exposed to death during the year would then be the number at the beginning of the year less half of those retiring, i. e., $Lw_x - \frac{1}{2}r_x$. The death rate, for persons in

the labor force, may therefore be expressed as:

$$Q_x^d = \frac{d_x}{Lw_x - \frac{1}{2}(r_x)}$$

Similarly, the probability of retirement is:

$$Q_x^r = \frac{r_x}{Lw_x}$$

and the rate of retirement is:

$$rQ_x = \frac{r_x}{Lw_x - \frac{1}{2}(d_x)}$$

Solving algebraically, the respective formulae for the probabilities of death and retirement were computed as follows:

$$Q_x^d = \frac{Q_x(2 - Q_x^r)}{2 - Q_x^d}, \text{ and } Q_x^r = Q_x^r - Q_x^d$$

The retirement rate was also derived from the probabilities of death and retirement, as follows:¹

$$rQ_x = \frac{2Q_x^r}{2 - Q_x^d}$$

Finally, the number of deaths and retirements from the labor force were computed as the product of the stationary labor force and the respective probabilities.

$$d_x = Lw_x(Q_x^d); r_x = Lw_x(Q_x^r)$$

—HAROLD WOOL

Division of Manpower and Productivity

¹ The Tables of Working Life and findings based on these tables have been presented in a series of articles in the Monthly Labor Review, July to October 1950 issues. These materials are also presented, in more detail, in BLS Bulletin 1001, Tables of Working Life, Length of Working Life for Men.

² For detailed descriptions of the standard life table, see Dublin, Lotka, and Spiegelman, *The Length of Life*, Roland Press, 1949 and Thomas N. E. Greville, *United States Life and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41* (Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940).

³ The use of an initial group of 100,000 is consistent with standard life table practice, and is designed for ease in computing life-table values. This has resulted, however, in some cases, in presenting data in a greater number of places than is warranted by the statistical reliability of the data.

⁴ United States Life and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41 (p. 133).

⁵ The retirement rate may also be derived directly from the differences between successive worker rates for ages 32 and over:

$$rQ_x = \frac{w_x - w_{x+1}}{w_x}$$

Differences between the two methods are due solely to rounding.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Portal Act—Principal Activities; Enforcement of Injunction. A Federal district court held³ that "clean-up" activities of employees performed prior to their scheduled working time were principal, rather than preliminary, activities within the meaning of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. They were therefore held to be within coverage of the overtime compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, even though such activities were not made compensable by custom or by the employment contract.

The court pointed out that the employees were instructed to do this work on their regular shift, but performed it prior to the shift so that their remaining duties during the shift would not be onerous. They did not expect compensation for the pre-shift work. No contract, custom, or practice provided for pre-shift time; but this fact was held not to relieve the employer of liability under the overtime provisions of the FLSA. The Portal Act, relieving employers of liability for work not compensable by contract or custom, was directed, the court stated, at activities such as walking time, which were not part of the employee's principal activity. The "principal activity," as referred to in the Portal Act, the court said, included any activity required of the employee.

Proceedings had been brought by the Administrator against the employer for civil contempt of an injunction issued by the court in 1940. The injunction had restrained in general terms violation of the minimum wage, overtime, record-keeping, and shipping provisions of the FLSA. Failure by the employer to pay overtime for the pre-shift activities, the court held, violated the injunction, which, although couched in the general language of the statute, was held to be sufficiently descriptive to provide a basis for the contempt action. That the violations were not intentional did not prevent liability for civil contempt, said the court, citing as authority a recent United States Supreme Court decision.⁴ On the basis of such authority the court also ruled that, to purge himself of contempt, the employer was compelled to make restitution of back wages owing to the employees, plus a fine to compensate the Government for investigation and presentation of the case.

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The court refused to order restitution of wages due for any time prior to 2 years immediately preceding the commencement of the contempt proceedings. The statute of limitations prescribed by the Portal Act applied, it held, to these proceedings because, at least with regard to restitution of wages, the employees, rather than the Government, were the real parties in interest. Since the statute of limitations applied to the employees, the court said, it should also apply to the party bringing suit for their benefit.

Labor Relations

Secondary Boycott. (1) The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia held⁵ that picketing a building project on which nonunion men were employed by a subcontractor did not violate sections 8 (b) (4) (A) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

Although a side product of such activity might be to force the contractor to cease doing business with the subcontractor, the picketing constituted primary action which the act was not designed to curtail. Specific approbation was given to NLRB decisions⁶ excepting primary activities from the secondary boycott prohibitions. Stress was laid on the fact that the picketing was at premises where the protested labor conditions existed. In the court's view, the contractor-subcontractor relationship is a close one; the principal contractor was at least partially responsible for conditions at the project, and therefore he might also be a legitimate object of the picketing. It was observed that the contractor and subcontractor were not being forced to cease doing business with one another at other locations or to cease buying and selling between themselves, so that the prohibited objective was absent.

The court did not expressly state that its decision differed from that of another court of appeals,⁷ but indicated the similarity of the issues, noted the difference between conclusions, and quoted from the dissenting opinion in the other case.

Preliminary to its main conclusion, the court held that an earlier determination by⁸ another Federal court in a proceeding for a preliminary injunction was not *res judicata* on the jurisdiction question currently presented. Jurisdiction was considered afresh and it was concluded that the NLRB had not exceeded its power in processing the case. The other court had ruled that the Board lacked jurisdiction.

(2) Inducement of employees of secondary employers by representatives of a striking union, if it only invites action at the premises of the primary employer, is not prohibited by section 8(b)(4)(A) of the act, the NLRB ruled.⁹

Members of the union struck against their employer, a New York City subway newsstand operator (Interborough), which had recognized and bargained with the union. Only a few of the subway entrances were picketed. It was not disputed, the Board found, that the stations were, for the purposes of the labor controversy, the prem-

ises of the primary struck employer. Business representatives of the striking union advised and instructed other union members who were delivery employees of various newspapers not to make deliveries to the newsstands of Interborough. Such deliveries were not made, although the drivers handled newspapers sent to other stands.

An earlier Board case⁹ was cited as authority in reaching the conclusion that appeals to drivers of a secondary employer did not violate the act. In the cited case, the striking union had requested another union, representing employees of another employer, to respect its picket lines. That conduct, the Board had held, constituted traditional primary strike action, which was not within the purview of section 8 (b) (4) (A).

The Board expressly refused to pass upon applicability of the following proviso to section 8 (b) (4):

Provided, That nothing contained in this subsection (b) shall be construed to make unlawful a refusal by any person to enter upon the premises of any employer (other than his own employer), if the employees of such employer are engaged in a strike ratified or approved by a representative of such employees whom such employer is required to recognize under this act.

The trial examiner had discussed the quoted language at length, and concluded that it removed from the operation of section 8 (b) (4) a labor organization's attempt to persuade employees not to enter on the premises of a primary employer under the conditions specified.

Refusal To Bargain—Effect of State Court Injunction. A court of appeals¹⁰ rejected a company defense that a State court injunction precluded enforcement of an NLRB order to bargain, but in almost the same breath it stated that the order could not require the company to bargain during the life of the injunction.

Shortly after the charging union was certified (in July 1947), an independent union secured an injunction restraining the company from "renouncing or disclaiming" its contract with the independent, which included the same unit. The Board, holding that the State court injunction did not excuse the company's refusal to bargain, issued an order, 2 months after the injunction had been dissolved, directing the company to bargain.

The court observed that the State court's order precluded effective bargaining with the certified representative, as such bargaining would require violation of the injunction. "At least," the court said, "respondent was entitled to a reasonable time in which to secure a modification or dissolution of the State court order." However, the defense to enforcement was rejected on the ground that the injunction had been dissolved before issuance of the Board order and filing of the petition for enforcement.

Apparently, although the court did not so declare, the refusal violated the NLRA but could not be prohibited while the restraining order continued in force. Willingness to enforce the Board order was indicated by the court, but it remanded the case to the Board for further evidence on another issue.

Refusal to Bargain—Union Coercion. A company did not violate section 8 (a) (5), the NLRB held,¹¹ in refusing to bargain with a union presenting 8 authorization cards for a unit of 14 employees, although uncontradicted evidence showed that the union's principal solicitor had threatened two employees before they signed cards. The two employees stated they had been told, "if I didn't join I'd be one of the first to go out," and "it is sign, or else."

Such statements, the Board concluded, were not "mere predictions of the consequences of a future authorized union security agreement" as the trial examiner had held, in reliance upon an earlier Board decision.¹² The Board distinguished the two cases and construed the organizer's remarks in the instant case to constitute "threats of present loss of employment if the employees refused to become members." Therefore, the company did not illegally refuse to bargain, as there was substantial doubt that the union represented an uncoerced majority of its employees.

Six Months Statute of Limitations—Liability of Successor Corporation. Supplementary proceedings, such as one to determine whether a corporation is a "successor" liable for unfair labor practices of a company with which it has merged, are not limited by the 6-month "statute of limitations" of section 10 (b) of the LMRA, the NLRB declared.¹³ In the original proceeding, the predecessor company had been found to have violated the act, and an order had been issued against it.

Factors influencing the decision that the corporation (Universal Parts, Inc.) was a jointly liable "successor" of the company (Autopart) included the following. Autopart had been a wholly owned subsidiary of Universal. Autopart merged with Universal under an agreement pursuant to Illinois law. Under that law, Universal was required to assume all liabilities of Autopart; any claim or proceeding then pending against Autopart might not only be prosecuted to judgment after the merger as if there had been no merger, but might also be prosecuted against Universal in lieu of Autopart. The transfer took place after issuance of the intermediate report, which contained findings of the unfair labor practices found by the Board; during the period covered by such findings the labor policy of Autopart and Universal had been controlled by individuals serving in a dual capacity as the top management of both corporations.

Section 10 (b), the Board held, imposes a 6-month statute of limitations only upon issuance of complaints and not with respect to supplementary proceedings such as were involved in this case. No charge had been made that the original complaint violated section 10 (b). Another provision (section 10 (d)), authorizing the Board to modify its decisions, was cited as authority for the instant procedure. Supplementary proceedings under 10 (d) do not require filing of a charge or issuance of a complaint. On this reasoning, the Board rejected the argument that the proceeding was defective because it was not in accordance with the time limitations of section 10 (b).

Representation Procedure—Union Security. A clause in a current collective-bargaining agreement provided that in the case of a vacancy the employer was to inform the contracting union, which would notify its membership and furnish management with a list of "employees" who wished to bid for the job. It specified that if no bidder qualified, or no one bid, the employer "may otherwise fill the vacancy."

No union-authorization referendum had been held, and another union filed a representation petition for the unit covered by the contract.

It was held¹⁴ by the Board that the provision did not constitute an illegal union-security provision which would remove the contract as a bar to an election. Nor was its mere existence a restraint upon employees desiring to refrain from union activities, as contended by the petitioning union, so as to take the agreement out of the normal contract bar rule. Accordingly, the petition was dismissed.

Representation Procedure—Recognition Not a Bar. Despite current recognition by, and contractual relations with, the employer, and despite its status as successor to a previously certified union, a petitioning labor organization was held¹⁵ by the Board to be entitled to an election in which it could procure a fresh certification in its own name.

The original certification was issued in 1944. Since that time the local union had twice changed its affiliation, most recently during the life of a contract which was still in force when the petition for an election was filed. Prior to filing of the petition, the employer and the union had executed a supplementary agreement granting recognition to the petitioner under its latest name. No other union had sought recognition or asserted any claim to represent the employees in the unit covered by the contract and petition.

A company contention that the contract barred an election was rejected by the Board because the contract contained a union-security provision and no authorization referendum had been held. Section 102 of the act, which under certain circumstances preserves the validity of pre-Taft-Hartley contracts, did not protect this contract, the Board stated, although it had been entered into prior to June 21, 1947. The contract had been renewed and extended since that time and hence was outside the coverage of the section.

The Board had previously held that a union need not be denied employer recognition as a condition to securing a Board election.¹⁶ In seeking dismissal of the instant petition, the company pointed out that in the earlier case the petition had been filed when no contract was in force. The Board decided that this circumstance did not create a significant difference, and ordered an election.

A further company contention was that any election must be conditioned upon union adoption of the current contract for the remainder of its term, if the election were won and a certification issued. Once again, the Board declined to pass upon the status of a contract and the rights of the parties thereto when an election is ordered during the term of the contract.

Appropriate Unit—Withdrawal from Association-wide Unit. Power to withdraw from an association bargaining group so as to change the appropriate unit from a multi-employer to a single-employer unit was limited by a recent decision of the NLRB.¹⁷ The Board dismissed a petition limited to drivers of a company which had withdrawn from an employer association so far as bargaining with drivers was concerned, but remained in the group for bargaining with other employees. For 20 years that employer had bargained through the association, in concert with the other members, for several association-wide units, including one for drivers.

Bankruptcy Act—Pension Payments.—A prayer for an injunction restraining a trustee in reorganization of a bankrupt company from paying pension benefits in accordance with a collective-bargaining agreement was denied by a Federal court.¹⁸ At the time of filing the petition, under chapter 10 of the Bankruptcy Act, the company was party to a labor agreement which provided for payment of certain pensions to certain classes of employees who had retired or were to retire. The court found that this contract had not been "assumed" by the trustee within the meaning of pertinent provisions of the act, but that the terms of the contract had been knowingly followed.

Declaring that the act did not specifically govern the question presented, the court denied the request for an injunction on equitable grounds so long as there was knowing adherence to the terms of the agreement. This ruling, however, was declared to be without prejudice to any further action of the parties. The court enjoined payments to other retired employees who were not covered by the contract and not parties to this proceeding until such time as those employees secured an adjudication of their rights.

Decisions of State Courts

California—Picketing to Induce Breach of Contract Lawful. A union sought to organize the employees of an employer engaged in installing, leasing for hire, servicing, and maintaining burglar alarm equipment. Union agents called upon customers having contracts with the employer for leasing and servicing alarm systems, and asked them to use systems installed and maintained by union men. When the customers refused to comply, union members picketed their places of business. The employer sought an injunction against such picketing in a California superior court, on the ground that it induced a breach of contract.

The court refused¹⁹ to grant the injunction. It held that the union's objective in picketing—to get the employer's employees to join the union—was reasonably related to betterment of labor conditions. It was, therefore, lawful activity, the court stated, in which the right to engage was guaranteed by the Federal Constitution as an incident of free speech. The means used for accomplishment of this objective were also held to be lawful. The court pointed out that the places where the employer's equipment had been installed and maintained were proper

and effective places in which to tell the public about the labor controversy. When one sells a product of an employer engaged in a labor dispute, he is to be regarded as an ally of such employer, the court held. The fact that the picketing might induce a breach of contract between the employer and his customers was held to be no ground for an injunction. The court pointed out that not every act causing loss was wrongful or preventable in the courts. Allegations that the union had engaged in threats, violence, and misrepresentation were held to be unsupported by the evidence.

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these

acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Tobin v. Alma Mills* (W. D. S. C., Sept. 8, 1950).

⁴ *McComb v. Jacksonville Paper Co.* (336 U. S. 187).

⁵ *Denver Building & Construction Trades Council v. National Labor Relations Board* (C. A., D. C., Sept. 1, 1950).

⁶ *In re Oil Workers International Union, Local No. 348* (CIO) (84 NLRB 315); *In re United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers* (Ryan Construction Corp.) (85 NLRB 417).

⁷ *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers v. National Labor Relations Board* (C. A., 2d Cir., 1950, 181 F. 2d 34).

⁸ *In re Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union of New York & Vicinity* (90 NLRB No. 297, Aug. 24, 1950).

⁹ *In re Oil Workers International Union, Local No. 348* (CIO) (84 NLRB 315).

¹⁰ *National Labor Relations Board v. Grace Co.* (C. A., 8th Cir., Sept. 13, 1950).

¹¹ *In re Lerner Shops of Alabama, Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 22, Sept. 8, 1950).

¹² *In re Tennessee Coach Co.* (84 NLRB 703).

¹³ *In re Autopart Manufacturing Co.* (91 NLRB No. 11, Aug. 30, 1950).

¹⁴ *In re Northern Indiana Public Service Co.* (91 NLRB No. 32, Sept. 8, 1950).

¹⁵ *In re Acme-Erns Co., Inc.* (90 NLRB No. 293, Aug. 22, 1950).

¹⁶ *In re General Box Co.* (82 NLRB 678).

¹⁷ *In re Coca Cola Bottling Works Co.* (91 NLRB No. 57, Sept. 20, 1950).

¹⁸ *In re Schenectady Railway Co.* (N. D., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1950).

¹⁹ *Hume v. International Brotherhood of Elec. Workers, Local No. 11* (Calif. Super. Ct., L. A. County, Aug. 30, 1950).

"Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents. Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employees to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority. Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and his family; that if the employer refused to pay him the wages he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer . . ."

—Chief Justice Hughes in the case of *National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.* 301 U. S. 57 Sup. Ct. 615 (1937).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 13, 1950

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Albin Becker and Progressive Mine Workers of America*, ruled that an individual may not "front" for a union which has not complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act, in order to obtain a Board election to decertify another union. (Source: NLRB release R-339, Sept. 13, 1950.)

AN EMERGENCY BOARD appointed by the President refused to rule on the grievances of 4 railroad brotherhoods against the New York Central Railroad Co. and rebuked them for "creating an emergency" to avoid processing their claims through the National Railroad Adjustment Board. This Board is designated by the Railway Labor Act to handle grievances arising from collective-bargaining agreements in the railway industry. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 41, 26 LRR, p. 293.)

September 14

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR in a letter to the president of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) urged the union to lift its boycott of cargoes from Russia and her satellites, because "the matter does not lend itself to such a simple and direct solution" (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950). (Source: Letter of Secretary of Labor dated Sept. 14, 1950.)

On September 20, union officials instructed locals to "work all cargoes to and from Russian satellite countries." (Source: New York Times, Sept. 21, 1950.)

September 15

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division refused to permit the Western Union Telegraph Co. to employ messengers at hourly wages below the 75-cent minimum prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 182, Sept. 20, 1950, p. 6298.)

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. reached agreement with the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO) on new contract terms, including provision for cost-of-living wage adjustments (upward only), \$125 contributory monthly pensions (including Social

Security benefits), and a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour. Sporadic strikes, which started on August 30, eventually had idled about 40,000 workers. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 25, 1950, p. 2.)

On September 17, the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (Ind.) signed a contract with GE, which did not include a cost-of-living provision, but instead provided for 6-month wage reopenings. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 18, 1950.)

September 16

PRESIDENT TRUMAN formally accepted the resignation of Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the NLRB, making it effective as of September 18. (Source: White House release, Sept. 16, 1950.)

September 17

DISTRICT 50 of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) reached agreement with the Syracuse Plant of the Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. to end its 97-day strike. The union dropped its pension demands, but won a 10-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to June 12, 1950, an additional 5-cent hourly rise on June 12, 1951, and cost-of-living wage adjustments. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 18, 1950.)

September 18

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR opened its 69th annual convention at Houston, Tex. (Source: AFL Weekly News Supplement, Sept. 19, 1950; for discussion, see p. 553 of this issue.)

September 20

THE NLRB, in a case involving the *Elk Lumber Co. of Medford, Oreg.*, and *Local No. 3063, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (AFL)*, ruled that five employees who decreased production while remaining on the job, did not come under section 7 of the LMRA which guarantees to employees the right to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of self-organization or collective bargaining. (Source: NLRB release R-340, Sept. 24, 1950.)

September 23

THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950 became law after passage over the veto of the President. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 96, No. 190, Sept. 23, 1950, p. 15872, and White House release, Sept. 22, 1950.)

September 25

THE NLRB, in the case of *Morand Bros. Beverage Co., et al. and Local 62 of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America (AFL)*, ruled that an association of employees may call a strike against one employer in an association and try to get a separate contract, without violating the LMRA. The employers may not retaliate by discharging all their employees who are represented by the union. (Source: NLRB release W-158, Oct. 4, 1950.)

September 28

ROBERT T. CREASEY, of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) was given an interim appointment by the President as Assistant Secretary of Labor to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John W. Gibson on August 31. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor Press Service, week of Oct. 2, 1950.)

September 29

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, by General Order No. 48, established within his office the Office of Defense Manpower (to be headed by an executive director), which will develop manpower plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements and will coordinate the activities of the Department of Labor in this field. The same order provided for additional machinery to implement certain provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950). (Source: Dept. of Labor General Order No. 48, Sept. 29, 1950; for discussion, see p. 575 of this issue.)

October 1

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK opened. This was the sixth annual observance of NEPH Week. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release ST 51-147, Oct. 1, 1950.)

THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP. and the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) signed their first permanent agreement, with provisions including a general 10-cent-an-hour pay increase with a 6-month reopening clause and noncontributory pensions. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 9, 1950.)

October 2

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division established minimum hourly wages in Puerto Rico of 65 cents in the cement industry, 40 cents in the hairnet industry, and 43 cents in the artificial-flower industry, effective November 6. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 194, Oct. 6, 1950, p. 6756.)

On October 11, the Administrator established a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour in the hosiery industry in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 200, Oct. 14, 1950, p. 6910.)

October 6

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED the types of cases in which it would exercise jurisdiction, and its unanimous rulings in eight instances. Cases in which the Board will take jurisdiction include those involving establishments substantially affecting national defense and affecting interstate and foreign commerce. The newly appointed General Counsel stated that he would adopt the same policies in the issuance of complaints. (Source: NLRB release R-342, Oct. 6, 1950; for discussion, see p. 574 of this issue.)

On October 10, the Board adopted a revised policy governing the authority and responsibilities of its General Counsel, including a provision that he "will initiate and conduct injunction proceedings under section 10 (e) and (f) of the act [LMRA] . . . only upon approval of the Board." (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 200, Oct. 14, 1950, p. 6924.)

October 9

ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST steamship operators and the National Maritime Union (CIO) and the Seafarers International Union (AFL) agreed upon a 6.38 percent increase in the base pay of seamen. (Source: AFL Weekly News Supplement, Oct. 13, 1950.)

ALAN VALENTINE was given a recess appointment by the President as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency established by Executive Order No. 10161 under the Defense Production Act (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950). (Source: White House release Oct. 9, 1950.)

On October 10, the President appointed Cyrus S. Ching chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, the 9-member body established by the same Executive order. (Source: White House release, Oct. 10, 1950.)

October 10

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Federal Reserve System and several Federal agencies jointly announced, effective October 12, down payments on 1- and 2-family housing units ranging from 10 to 50 percent for nonveterans and 5 to 45 percent for veterans, payable within 20 years except for houses costing \$7,000 or less. (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Regulation X, effective Oct. 12, 1950, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.)

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title series.

Special Review

Backgrounds of Power: The Human Story of Mass Production. By Roger Burlingame. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1949. 372 pp., bibliography. \$5.

Mass production is described as a combination of inventions, social as well as mechanical. The author begins by saying that he is writing for those who are more interested in people than in machines. The evolution of mass production is traced in the background of its "controlling abstractions," which are described as (1) precision, (2) standardization, (3) interchangeability, (4) synchronization, and (5) continuity. These concepts are not defined in a vacuum but are related to a long succession of changes, from the primitive clock to the moving production line and radio "mass communication."

Many of the elements of mass production are traced to their early origins in other countries. The mechanical clock, for example, with its drum and cord, geared wheels, and escapement, originated nearly a thousand years ago. It remained a product of handcraftsmen and a possession of the aristocracy until ingenious New Englanders, hardly more than a hundred years ago, made clocks by mass production for the American mass market and sent boatloads to England with the registered value of \$1.50 per clock—so astounding even the British as to cause a temporary confiscation of the clocks as fraudulently undervalued. A little later, about the middle of the century, another mass production triumph of American industry, the small-arms manufacture developed by Eli Whitney and Samuel Colt, was described by a British engineer as "the American system."

The author traces in detail the growth of mass production to its culmination in the "Ford revolution." He describes its adoption in other countries, especially in Germany after World War I, and its utilization, along with mass communication, by Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, with appalling results when dissociated from its natural American background of mass consumption and the limitations imposed by our admittedly imperfect means of linking efficiency to our individual needs and liberties. There is an account of the revival, after the depression, of mass production in the United States, and

its extension to new areas of production and communication as a result of wartime needs, culminating in what is described as the "mass world."

Throughout the volume the author is concerned with men as inventors and as enterprisers in the development of mass production, and especially with men as workers under the impacts of technological and social change. He is concerned with the possibility that in the conquest of physical forces man may lose his way and release such forces as will conquer humanity. He faces frankly the menace of standardization, of dead-level uniformity in modes of living and especially in modes of thinking. He believes that the most critical phase of mass production is its "effect on labor, not of monotony but of anonymity." He laments "the progressive divorce of the individual labor personality from the totality of his activity, its purpose and its ultimate result."

That theme is far from novel, but it is in the natural sequence of the subject of the volume, nor is the author's point of view merely negative. He views mass production as at least potentially beneficent in its possibilities of creating sustained abundance. He recognizes that abundance is not enough, and he describes, with a restrained optimism, some of the forces that are tending to counteract anonymity and mass types of ideas and modes of living. Much more might have been said about the relative decline in the need for exhausting and low-status manual labor and about the gains in leisure, in real wages, in group activity and responsibility, and in opportunity to escape from anonymity when not at work. But the problem of the masses of repetitive and "anonymous" workers fully warrants the author's emphasis. As a sequel, he might well explore more fully the means for reconciling mass production with job satisfactions.

—WITT BOWDEN.

Benefit Plans

Digest of Selected Health, Insurance, Welfare, and Retirement Plans Under Collective Bargaining. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 52 pp.; processed. Free.

Insured Pension and Welfare Plans. By Robert E. Larson. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1950. 129 pp. (Wisconsin Commerce Reports, Vol. II, No. 5.) \$1.10.

Pensions Under Collective Bargaining. By William Goldner. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1950. 42 pp., bibliography, illus. 25 cents.

Education and Training

*Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education * * * Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, [1950?]. 74 pp., charts.

How to Organize Your Guidance Program. By Edgar L. Harden. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1950. 70 pp., bibliography, illus.

Training: The Principles of Personnel Development. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1950. 15 pp., charts; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 117.) \$1.

Training for Craftsmanship at Oak Ridge. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1950. 5 pp., forms, illus. Reprinted from Mill & Factory, May 1950.) Free.

Labor Education Functions in University Extension Services. By Anthony Luchek. [State College, Pennsylvania State College, 1949?] 24 pp., bibliography; processed. Description of workers' education activities at Pennsylvania State College, written by the director of the college's Labor Education Service.

University of Wisconsin School for Workers. By Ernest E. Schwarztrauber. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1950, pp. 542-547. \$1.25.)

Employment and Employment Services

Employment Trends in Selected Industries: Shipbuilding and Repair, [June 1950]. (In *Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, July 1950, pp. 2-8. Free.)

The Manpower Problem in the Present Emergency. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, September 1950. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 35.) 15 cents.

Helping People Find Jobs: How to Operate a Placement Office. By Harry Dexter Kitson and Juna Barnes Newton. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 265 pp., bibliography, forms. \$3.50.

National Employment Services: Canada. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 105 pp., forms. 75 cents. Distributed in the United States by Washington branch of ILO.

First of a series of handbooks bringing together and making available in comparable form information about employment office policies, practices, and techniques in various countries. The purpose is to provide a guide for the development and improvement of employment services and assist in the solution of problems of organization and operation. Publication of the handbooks is part of the ILO manpower program begun in 1948.

Housing and General Construction

Evolution of Federal Housing Activities in the United States. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, 1950. 11 pp.; processed.

Third Annual Report, [U. S.] Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1949. Washington, 1950. 397 pp., maps, charts. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An Appraisal Method for Measuring the Quality of Housing: A Yardstick for Health Officers, Housing Officials and Planners—Part III, Appraisal of Neighborhood Environment. New York, American Public Health Association, Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, 1950. 132 pp., charts, maps, illus. \$3.

Part I of this series of reports dealt with the Nature and Uses of the Method (1945, \$1); Part II consisted of an Appraisal of Dwelling Conditions (3 vols., 1946, \$5).

Baltimore's Blighted Areas: Housing Conditions and Family Characteristics, 1949. Baltimore, Md., Housing Authority, 1950. 100 pp., map, charts; processed.

Recent Trends in the Housing Market of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. By Max Nurnberg. Pittsburgh, Allegheny Conference on Community Development, 1950. 97 pp.; processed.

Expenditures for New Construction, [United States], 1915-1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 39 pp.; processed. Free.

The Cost of House-Building, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Health, 1950. 35 pp. 1s. 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Second report of a committee of inquiry appointed by the Minister of Health. Some data on productivity and incentive plans are included.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Facts, 1950 Edition. Chicago, National Safety Council, 1950. 96 pp., charts. 60 cents.

A section of 20 pages is devoted to work injuries in the United States in 1949.

Summary and Analysis of Accidents on Steam Railways in the United States Subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, Calendar Year 1949. Washington, U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, 1950. 121 pp. (Accident Bull. No. 118.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Data on accidents to railroad employees are included.

Best's Safety Directory of Safety, Hygiene, First Aid, and Fire Protective Products, 1950-1951 Edition. New York, Alfred M. Best Co., Inc., 1950. 511 pp., illus. 3d ed. \$5.

Proceedings, [Illinois] Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety, May 1 and 2, 1950. [Chicago], Illinois Department of Labor, 1950. 176 pp.; processed.

Proceedings: Fifth International Conference of Directors of Mine Safety Research, [September 20-25, 1948]. Compiled by H. P. Greenwald. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 223 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. No. 489.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This conference, like the preceding ones, dealt with coal mining. It was participated in by representatives from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, and the United States.

Information on the Prevention of Quarry Accidents. By D. Harrington, A. W. Worcester, J. H. East, Jr. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 80 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 473.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Roof Bolting in the United States. By Edward Thomas. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 8 pp., diagram; processed. (Information Circular No. 7583.)

Discusses adaptation and techniques of roof bolting to prevent coal-mine cave-ins.

The Fight Against Accidents at Work. Stockholm, etc., Gumælius, [no date]. Various pages, illus.

Describes techniques and media employed in an over-all informational safety campaign conducted among Swedish workers by the Worker-Protection Council, composed of employer and trade-union representatives.

The Prevention of Electrical Accidents in Switzerland. By Werner Reist. (In Industrial Safety Survey, International Labor Office, Geneva, March-April 1950, pp. 41-52, illus. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Industrial Hygiene

Control of Radiation Hazards in the Atomic Energy Program. Eighth semiannual report, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Washington, 1950. 230 pp., illus. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Hazards in the Use of Radioactive Static Eliminators and Their Control. By John E. Silson, M.D. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, August 1950, pp. 943-952, diagrams, illus. 70 cents.)

Protecting Photofluorographic Personnel From Excessive Radiation. By Willard W. Van Allen. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, July 7, 1950, pp. 865-868, charts. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Pharmacology and Toxicology of Certain Organic Phosphorus Insecticides. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, September 9, 1950, pp. 104-108. 35 cents.)

These insecticides are reported to be among the most toxic materials used for pest control. Hazards, clinical effects, and control measures are described by various authors in the report listed. Includes a tabulation showing the distribution among three products of 168 cases of poisoning in agriculture and industry.

Review of Literature on Health Hazards of Beryllium and its Compounds. By G. G. Morgis and J. J. Forbes. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 23 pp., bibliography; processed. (Information Circular No. 7574.)

Summarizes findings with respect to industrial uses, occupational exposure and its effects, and control of exposure.

Solving the Solvent Problem. By Robert A. Kehoe, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, July 1950, pp. 313-316. 75 cents.)

Analyzes causes of inadequacies in control of occupational exposure to solvents and other similar organic chemicals, and outlines steps by which new substances can be used safely in industrial production. Responsibility of the chemical manufacturer is emphasized.

Safeguarding of Health in the Plastics Industry. Edited by Robert L. Houtz. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, [no date]. [11] pp., illus; processed. (Safe Practice Bull. No. 88.)

The Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress on Industrial Medicine, London, September 13-17, 1948. Bristol, England, John Wright & Sons, Ltd., 1949. xxv, 1090 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. \$11, Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.

Subjects covered include occupational cancer; pneumoconiosis; silicosis; toxic effects of the newer industrial metals, including beryllium; organization of industrial health and medical services; industrial nursing; and legislation for worker protection.

Industrial Relations

Bonds of Organization: An Appraisal of Corporate Human Relations. By E. Wight Bakke. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 239 pp., charts. (Yale Labor and Management Center Series.) \$4.

A study of the structure and dynamics of human relations in a New England telephone company through the multiple techniques of observation, study of work-flow processes, analysis of the decision-making process, and interviews with employees and union members and various levels of management and union leadership.

This is the first of a series of reports broadly designed to arrive at an underlying theory of human behavior and the framework of factors determining it. The present report surveys the reactions of participants to experiences within the organization and attempts to isolate and define their objectives. The purpose was to define the devices or "bonds of organization" which weld the individuals into a functioning team, and to determine whether these "bonds" are enabling participants to realize their goals.

Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: Marathon Corporation and Seven Labor Unions. By R. W. Fleming and Edwin E. Witte. Washington, National Planning Association, 1950. 63 pp. (Case Study No. 8.) \$1.

The Development of a Policy for Industrial Peace in Atomic Energy. By Donald B. Straus. Washington, National Planning Association, 1950. 103 pp. (Planning Pamphlet No. 71.) \$1.

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 587).

The Economic Impact of an Industry-Wide Strike: A Case Study of the 1949-50 Coal Strike. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1950. 16 pp., charts; processed. (Economic Policy Division Series, No. 27.) Free.

Heritage of Conflict: Labor Relations in the Nonferrous Metals Industry up to 1930. By Vernon H. Jensen. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1950. 495 pp., bibliography. \$4.75.

This history of the turbulent labor relations in the non-ferrous metals industry deals with the early attempts of unions to establish a foothold in the industry, and the formation of and the conflicts which characterized the Western Federation of Miners and the I. W. W. As indicated by the author, "the story terminates as of the late twenties, not without justification, nor arbitrarily, because there is a distinct—although by no means complete—break in the continuity between the early labor relations history and that of the last two decades."

Human Relations in Modern Industry. By R. F. Tredgold. London and New York, International Universities Press, Inc., 1950. 192 pp., bibliography. \$2.50.

Material based on a series of lectures on "Human Relations in Industry" given at Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, London, in 1947 and 1948.

Lost Opportunities as Steppingstones to Better Industrial Relations Policy. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1950. 14 pp.; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 114.) \$1.

The Universities and Industrial Relations. Edited by H. D. Woods. Montreal, McGill University, Industrial Relations Center, 1949. 70 pp.

Working Condition Clauses Covering Hourly Workers in 300 Plants. Chicago, Dartnell Corporation, [1950]. In 3 parts, variously paged. (Report No. 593.) \$10.

Labor and Social Legislation

The Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law No. 774, 81st Congress, Second Session). (In N A M Law Digest, National Association of Manufacturers, Law Department, Washington, September 1950, pp. 65-92. 15 cents.)

Contains a summary and the complete text of the act. The act was also summarized in the Monthly Labor Review for October (p. 453).

Labor Relations Law (February 1950). By Marcus Manoff. Philadelphia, American Law Institute. Committee on Continuing Legal Education (in collaboration with American Bar Association), 1950. 140 pp. \$2.

"Written for the attorney completely unacquainted with labor law," this booklet contains material "limited to the problems arising out of the employer-employee-union relationship and the methods by which bargaining is conducted between union and employer."

Your Wage-Hour Liabilities and Exemptions. By Earl Binin and others. New York, Labor Relations Institute, 1950. 76 pp.

Analysis of Federal Fair Labor Standards Act amendments effective January 25, 1950.

Traité de Droit du Travail, Volume II. By Paul Durand. Paris, Librairie Dalloz, 1950. 1040 pp.

The present volume is a study of French law governing

individual relationships between workers and employers. It cites legislation up to 1949, as well as the concepts and principles governing each subject, and includes some comparisons with German and Italian labor law. Volume I, published in 1947, gave general theories concerning labor law. Volume III is to deal with collective labor-management relations, and Volume IV, with social-security legislation.

Trade Union Law and Labor Relations Adjustment Law, Including the Enforcement Orders Thereof and the Regulations of the Central Labor Relations Board, [Japan], 1949. Tokyo, Ministry of Labor, Labor Policy Bureau, [1950?]. 59 pp.

Prontuario de la Jurisprudencia del Trabajo, [Peru]. Lima, Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo, Dirección General de Trabajo, 1949. 156 pp.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

Blue Cross Guide: A Summary of Group Enrollment Benefits, Rates, and Regulations of Non-Profit Blue Cross Hospital Service Plans. Chicago, American Hospital Association, Blue Cross Commission, 1949. 109 pp. Individual plans are summarized by State. A brief statement as to plans offering nongroup enrollment is included.

Industrial Health Legislation—A Compilation of State Laws and Regulations, July 1950. By Victoria M. Trasko. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, [1950]. 156 pp. and appendix, 6 pp.; processed.

National Health Insurance. By Helen E. Livingston. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, June 1950. 78 pp., bibliography; processed. (Public Affairs Bull. No. 85.) 50 cents.

Analyzes the costs of medical care and health insurance and the status of the Nation's health, and presents pro and con arguments on both compulsory and voluntary health insurance.

Thirteenth Annual Employment Security Report, 1949. Trenton, N. J., State Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Employment Security, 1950. 130 pp., charts; processed.

A report on the first year's operation of the New Jersey State disability insurance program is included.

Permanent Disability Protection for Railroad Workers. (In Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, May 1950, pp. 82-86, chart.)

The Problem of Prepaid Medical Care. By Harry Becker. [Detroit, Mich., UAW-CIO Social Security Department?], 1950. 10 pp.; processed.

The director of the social security department of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) examines labor's experience in its effort to provide prepaid medical care under collective-bargaining agreements.

Medical Care in England Under the National Health Service. (In Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, August 19, 1950, pp. 1420-1434. 35 cents.)

Migrants

Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin—A Problem in Human Rights. Madison, Governor's Commission on Human Rights, 1950. 48 pp., bibliography.

Social Protection of Migrant Workers. By Giacinto Maselli. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, June 1950, pp. 1-13.)

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Displaced Persons in the Indian Union. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1950, pp. 410-426. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I.L.O.)

Personnel Management

Recent Publications on Selection of Non-Supervisory Personnel. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, May 1950. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 33.) 15 cents.

Recruiting and Placing College Graduates in Business. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Policyholders Service Bureau, Group Insurance Division, 1950. 66 pp., forms.

Recognition for Long Service—Nonmonetary Awards, Extra Privileges, Monetary Awards, Increased Job Security. By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 36 pp., illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 106.)

Seniority Systems in Nonunionized Companies. By John J. Speed and James J. Bambrick, Jr. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 32 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 110.)

Supervision—Principles and Methods. By Margaret Williamson. New York, Woman's Press, 1950. 170 pp., bibliographies. \$3.

A Trade Unionist Appraises Management Personnel Philosophy. By Solomon Barkin. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, Mass., September 1950, pp. 59-64. \$1.50.)

Production and Productivity

Productivity Program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. By George E. Sadler. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 18 pp. and charts; processed. Free.

Productivity in the Canning and Preserving Industries Group, 1939-49. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

Reports in this series giving data for 1949 and earlier years are also available for the following industries: Cement, coke, hosiery, copper mining, and lead and zinc mining.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit in the Production of Machine Tools, 1947 and 1948. Washington, U. S.

Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 9 pp.; processed. Free.

Reports in this series giving data for 1948 and earlier years are also available for the following industries: Cane sugar refining, construction machinery, household electrical appliances, leather, luggage, men's dress shirts, and soap and glycerine.

Industriel Produktionsstatistik, 1948. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1950. 264 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4.Række, 139.Bind, 2.Hæfte.) 1 kr.

Statistics of industrial production in Denmark in 1948. A résumé in French and French translations of the table of contents and certain other items are provided.

Organizing for Output. London, British Institute of Management, 1950. 66 pp., bibliography, diagrams, plan, illus. 2s. 6d.

Social Security (General)

New Social Security Requirements: A Complete Guide to the Social Security Law as Amended in 1950. New York, Research Institute of America, Inc., 1950. 48 pp. (Analysis No. 75.)

Social Security, 1950, Explained: What the Amended Social Security Law Means. New York, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1950. 128 pp. \$1.

Resources of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries in Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1949. Baltimore, Federal Social Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1950. 33 pp.; processed.

A comparison of the economic situation of these beneficiaries in 1941 and 1949 was published in the Social Security Bulletin of the Social Security Administration for May 1950 (p. 3).

Welfare State. By Buel W. Patch. Washington (1205 19th Street N.W.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1950, No. 3.) \$1.

Le Droit Social au Maroc—Textes, Commentaires, Jurisprudence. By P.-Louis Rivière. Paris, Éditions Ozanne, 1949. 522 pp.

Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1949. Zurich, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail en Liaison avec l'Office Fédéral des Assurances Sociales, 1950. 304 pp.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Employee and Compensation Data by Occupational Classification Reported by Standard Broadcast Stations, Nation-Wide Networks, and Regional Networks, for the Week Ending October 15, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (in cooperation with Federal Communications Commission), 1950. 26 pp.; processed. Free.

A similar report is available for the communications industry—class A telephone, ocean-cable, and radio-telegraph carriers, and Western Union Telegraph Co.

Office Workers' Salaries, Hours of Work, Supplementary Benefits, Providence, R. I., June 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 18 pp.; processed. Free.

Final bulletin in the series of studies of office workers in 11 major cities in 1950. The other cities were Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, New York, and Oklahoma City.

Wage Structure Series 2, No. 76: Lumber in the South, 1949 and 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 34 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage Movements Series 3, No. 2: Salaries of Policemen and Firemen—A Quarter Century Review. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 6 pp.; processed. Free.

Conditions of Work of Fire Fighting Services: Hours of Duty, Rest Periods and Paid Holidays. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1950, pp. 637-657. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Preliminary report based on conditions in 17 countries.

Hours and Working Conditions in the Manufacturing Industries of Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, October 1949. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1950, pp. 1014-1029, charts. 10 cents.)

Cinquième Congrès des Relations Industrielles de Laval: Structure des Salaires. Quebec, Université Laval, Département des Relations Industrielles, 1950. 192 pp., charts, illus.

Papers and discussion at Laval University Congress of Industrial Relations, April 1950. Methods of determining rates of wages and salaries were emphasized.

The Course of Wage Rates in Five Countries, 1860-1939. By E. H. Phelps Brown and Sheila V. Hopkins. (In *Oxford Economic Papers*, London, June 1950, pp. 226-296, charts. 12s. 6d.)

The authors have brought together or constructed indexes for France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The indexes cover money wage rates, the wage earner's cost of living, the price level of final output, and national income per head of the occupied population. Various derived indexes include the real wage rate. Interpretations and conclusions are given in somewhat tentative form, although rather boldly in view of the uncertain validity of earlier data and the doubtful comparability of series extending over so long a period.

Miscellaneous

American Sources of Information in the Labor Field. By Ralph E. McCoy. [Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations?], 1950. 19 pp.; processed.

Address at Special Libraries Association convention, Atlantic City, June 13, 1950.

Management in Motion: The Corporate Decision-Making Process as Applied to the Transfer of Employees. By Neil W. Chamberlain. New Haven, Conn., Yale University, Labor and Management Center, 1950. 124 pp., charts. \$2.

Study of the movements of employees within a telephone company servicing one State. The subject of employee job movements within a company "is an important but relatively neglected one," according to the report.

Tables of Working Life: Length of Working Life for Men. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 74 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 1001.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 72 pp. (Bull. No. 993; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, September-November 1949 and January-April 1950.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Crisis in Britain: Plans and Achievements of the Labor Government. By Robert A. Brady. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1950. 730 pp., maps. \$5.

One chapter is devoted to social insurance in general and one to the national health service.

Analysis of Labor Economy [of Japan] in 1949. [Tokyo], Ministry of Labor, Labor Statistics and Research Division, [1950?]. 87 pp., charts. In English.

Population Increase and Manpower Utilization in Imperial Japan. By Irene B. Taeuber. (In *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, New York, July 1950, pp. 273-293.)

Industrial Management in the USSR. By A. Arakelian; translated by Ellsworth L. Raymond. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1950. 168 pp., bibliographies. \$3.

Deals with the basic principles, organization, structure, and administration of industry under the Soviet regime up to 1947. One chapter discusses participation of the Communist Party and trade-unions in management of industrial production.

History of the National Economy of Russia, to the 1917 Revolution. By Peter I. Lyashchenko; translated by L. M. Herman. New York, Macmillan Co., 1949. 880 pp., bibliography, maps. \$13.

Describes and interprets the growth of the Russian national economy from its earliest beginnings to the time of the 1917 revolution. Approved for use as a textbook in Soviet higher educational institutions.

Freedom of Association and Conditions of Work in Venezuela. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 185 pp., illus. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A summary of the report, based on an advance release, was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for October 1950 (p. 449).

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)													
	1950							1949						
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ⁴	Oct.	Sept. ⁵	
Total, both sexes														
Total labor force ⁶	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021	64,222	
Civilian labor force	63,507	64,967	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576	62,783	
Unemployment	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,064	4,480	3,459	3,409	3,578	3,351	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,956	1,399	1,586	1,736	1,327	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	464	679	754	664	252	688	1,142	1,456	1,171	971	771	719	757	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	201	221	249	181	252	521	750	547	418	302	257	300	395	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	272	266	334	474	559	708	724	650	542	456	460	471	507	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	299	285	361	439	481	478	449	448	391	361	535	349	368	
Employment	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	58,933	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001	59,411	
Nonagricultural	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,290	51,254	
Worked 35 hours or more	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766	41,354	27,366	
Worked 15-34 hours	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251	8,126	11,383	6,056	19,693	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁷	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,074	2,049	1,991	2,027	1,867	
With a job but not at work ⁸	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,587	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501	1,855	2,339	
Agricultural	7,811	8,150	8,440	2,046	2,062	7,198	6,675	6,223	6,198	4,723	7,878	7,710	7,158	
Worked 35 hours or more	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,305	5,462	6,294	
Worked 15-34 hours	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,578	1,271	1,459	1,611	1,256	1,604	1,455	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁷	356	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329	297	238	365	269	
With a job but not at work ⁸	170	223	158	88	187	250	295	317	431	189	170	279	140	
Males														
Total labor force ⁶	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413	45,759	
Civilian labor force	44,728	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,318	44,120	43,879	43,799	43,715	43,765	44,099	43,988	44,310	
Unemployment	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563	2,233	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,343	40,453	40,453	41,293	41,783	41,426	42,085	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123	35,521	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,521	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629	29,631	20,498	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	13,273	2,598	12,762	2,405	2,829	3,483	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922	3,234	12,663	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	817	654	732	756	874	999	958	922	904	884	870	901	810	
Employment	1,683	2,494	2,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359	1,551	
Nonagricultural	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,299	6,302	6,565	
Worked 35 hours or more	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,497	5,335	4,896	5,465	
Worked 15-34 hours	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638	910	792	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁷	219	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262	234	152	247	170	
With a job but not at work ⁸	143	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399	177	173	249	128	
Females														
Total labor force ⁶	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608	18,463	
Civilian labor force	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,866	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588	18,444	
Unemployment	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093	1,013	1,118	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735	17,575	17,326	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	15,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167	15,733	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,067	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723	6,868	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,392	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822	7,020	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121	1,127	1,057	
Employment	878	1,752	2,645	991	563	880	811	410	529	365	437	496	788	
Nonagricultural	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408	1,593	
Worked 35 hours or more	384	597	559	944	631	234	171	188	162	281	870	566	829	
Worked 15-34 hours	807	711	796	966	718	578	429	329	365	494	618	694	663	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁷	137	114	76	84	106	67	67	72	67	83	86	118	90	
With a job but not at work ⁸	27	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6	30	12	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950										1949				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1949	1948	
Total employees.....	45,500	45,031	44,058	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,466	43,006	44,201	
Mining.....	951	953	921	946	940	899	938	895	861	940	917	893	948	932	961	
Metal.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	89.3	70.2	98.1	100.1	105.1	
Iron.....	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.1	28.8	9.4	36.6	33.7	36.6	
Copper.....	28.6	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.1	26.5	26.5	26.4	27.3	27.8	
Lead and zinc.....	19.9	20.2	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.4	17.3	17.1	18.0	20.6	21.7	
Anthracite.....	75.5	73.7	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	76.3	75.6	77.3	80.0	80.0	
Bituminous coal.....	409.1	409.0	380.7	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	419.7	400.9	94.3	414.7	399.0	438.2	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	261.8	261.6	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	256.2	260.7	269.0	287.5	287.5	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.2	103.7	101.5	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	95.9	98.7	90.4	100.1	
Contract construction.....	2,572	2,611	2,591	2,414	2,245	2,076	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,085	2,244	2,313	2,341	2,156	2,165	
Manufacturing.....	15,616	15,444	14,771	14,666	14,413	14,162	14,103	13,997	13,960	14,031	13,807	13,692	14,312	14,146	15,286	
Durable goods ¹	8,395	8,292	7,976	7,964	7,800	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,080	6,986	7,400	7,465	8,318	
Nondurable goods ¹	7,221	7,152	6,795	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,903	6,681	6,970	
Ordinance and accessories.....	25.9	24.6	23.4	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	24.8	28.1	
Food and kindred products.....	1,708	1,716	1,614	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,539	1,631	1,703	1,523	1,536	
Meat products.....	298.5	296.0	292.6	286.3	282.7	283.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	298.3	292.8	287.7	288.6	271.2	271.2	
Dairy products.....	156.7	159.2	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	142.2	149.9	146.2	147.7	147.7	
Canning and preserving.....	328.4	291.7	177.0	152.3	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	258.2	351.0	297.1	222.0	222.0	
Grain-mill products.....	128.5	125.8	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	125.4	123.6	120.6	117.7	117.7	
Bakery products.....	286.7	289.0	283.7	286.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	292.4	289.7	281.7	282.9	282.9	
Sugar.....	33.9	30.8	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.6	49.3	48.0	30.7	32.7	34.5	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	102.2	89.9	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	99.5	104.7	109.4	113.6	105.6	96.9	100.2	100.2	
Beverages.....	236.0	231.3	224.8	212.8	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	215.0	222.4	211.4	218.6	218.6	
Miscellaneous food products.....	145.3	141.6	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	134.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	142.9	142.5	137.6	141.3	141.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	98	89	82	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	96	99	101	94	100	
Cigarettes.....	25.3	26.0	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.6	26.6	
Cigars.....	40.7	38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.2	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.5	48.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.7	13.7	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	10.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	12.9	16.0	10.1	11.2	
Textile-mill products.....	1,345	1,316	1,249	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,272	1,256	1,220	1,224	1,362	
Yarn and thread mills.....	164.7	156.6	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	153.3	148.5	149.3	177.6	177.6	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	625.7	600.6	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	594.8	577.0	581.9	645.7	645.7	
Knitting mills.....	246.5	228.3	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	247.8	244.8	237.0	231.4	249.0	249.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.0	84.9	86.4	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	89.5	87.3	85.4	86.4	89.8	89.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	60.8	58.4	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.9	58.0	64.8	64.8	
Other textile-mill products.....	128.8	120.3	119.8	117.9	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	118.4	115.8	116.0	135.2	135.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,214	1,203	1,096	1,093	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,144	1,109	1,198	1,136	1,162	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	152.6	140.4	148.5	149.2	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	130.6	141.5	141.5	141.5	154.4	154.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	268.4	247.9	255.1	256.0	258.6	262.2	260.8	258.5	264.6	260.6	270.5	264.5	257.8	269.1	269.1	
Women's outerwear.....	341.3	301.3	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	342.2	353.1	328.6	342.4	342.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	102.8	95.2	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.9	97.4	97.4	
Millinery.....	23.8	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.5	23.8	24.0	22.3	22.9	22.9	
Children's outerwear.....	68.3	66.9	65.3	62.6	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	68.2	67.9	63.4	69.5	69.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	96.0	86.3	88.6	85.4	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	95.9	98.4	95.5	88.2	90.1	90.1	
Other fabricated textile products.....	149.7	137.6	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	146.8	142.2	135.8	125.6	125.6	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	841	838	809	803	784	753	738	713	702	744	753	750	743	736	812	
Logging camps and contractors.....	78.8	76.5	73.7	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	64.0	59.5	61.4	72.8	72.8	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	488.3	471.2	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	444.0	445.4	431.7	472.9	472.9	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	129.6	125.2	124.4	122.0	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	113.5	110.1	110.8	119.5	119.5	
Wooden containers.....	79.2	77.1	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	72.2	71.7	73.3	81.8	81.8	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	61.7	58.9	59.3	59.9	59.8	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	65.2	65.2	
Furniture and fixtures.....	373	365	349	349	348	347	344	341	333	332	327	327	319	315	348	
Household furniture.....	261.5	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	232.6	231.2	223.9	220.0	247.0	247.0	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	103.7	99.2	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.7	97.1	96.1	96.1	95.8	94.1	95.7	95.1	94.6	100.9	
Paper and allied products.....	490	481	466	467	459	458	455	453	451	455	458	456	448	447	470	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	239.1	234.8	235.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	229.3	228.1	225.6	226.9	240.7	240.7	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	131.8	123.5	124.2	121.3	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	123.6	124.2	119.4	117.1	121.4	
Other paper and allied products.....	110.1	107.3	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.8	102.7	102.8	103.8	102.9	103.1	107.6	107.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1950										1949				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1949	1948	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	746	742	740	739	736	735	734	732	730	739	736	735	728	727	725	
Newspapers		292.8	295.4	295.0	293.9	293.5	291.6	290.5	285.7	288.6	288.6	288.2	286.4	282.5	287.5	
Periodicals		51.9	51.8	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	52.9	53.2	53.3	54.7	
Books		47.7	46.1	46.3	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.1	44.6	46.6	
Commercial printing		198.8	198.0	199.6	197.9	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	198.0	195.0	197.1	197.5	
Lithographing		41.1	40.2	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	41.6	40.8	41.1	45.1	
Other printing and publishing		109.3	108.0	106.8	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.1	107.7	107.3	108.0	113.3	
Chemicals and allied products	698	683	668	670	671	675	671	665	658	660	662	665	654	654	699	
Industrial inorganic chemicals		67.3	69.7	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	68.8	66.6	66.3	67.1	65.7	68.4	70.9	
Industrial organic chemicals		202.3	200.1	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.0	185.6	184.7	182.1	192.1	210.3	
Drugs and medicines		96.5	95.1	94.2	93.1	93.1	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	92.3	98.5	
Paints, pigments, and fillers		73.9	72.6	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.9	66.3	67.3	70.7	
Fertilizers		29.6	28.4	30.2	36.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	34.3	35.9	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		48.9	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	64.9	68.8	66.1	56.2	
Other chemicals and allied products		164.5	155.6	154.9	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.7	153.0	165.0	
Products of petroleum and coal	249	254	240	239	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	241	247	245	250	
Petroleum refining		230.6	188.5	187.8	186.2	185.7	184.8	195.1	195.4	195.6	197.2	197.6	199.2	198.7	199.1	
Coke and byproducts		21.5	21.2	21.1	20.7	20.3	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.3	19.5	20.0	
Other petroleum and coal products		32.3	30.4	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.6	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.1	28.4	27.1	30.8	
Rubber products	263	258	249	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	209	234	250	
Tires and inner tubes		112.9	110.8	110.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	82.5	106.6	121.1	
Rubber footwear		25.8	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	25.9	26.4	29.6	
Other rubber products		119.5	113.9	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	100.9	100.5	107.9	107.9	
Leather and leather products	410	410	391	382	374	379	396	395	388	392	372	390	395	388	410	
Leather		51.3	49.6	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.1	49.7	54.2	
Footwear (except rubber)		269.5	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	232.4	249.2	255.5	251.0	260.1	
Other leather products		97.9	88.2	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	87.2	95.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products	829	832	812	811	801	487	478	478	469	479	477	478	482	484	514	
Glass and glass products		138.0	130.6	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	122.7	122.6	122.6	135.9	
Cement, hydraulic		43.5	42.6	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	42.4	41.8	40.9	
Structural clay products		86.9	85.1	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.2	75.2	77.4	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.8	83.4	
Pottery and related products		56.6	54.8	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.2	55.8	57.5	60.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		99.8	98.6	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.5	87.1	84.6	87.8	
Other stone, clay, and glass products		107.5	103.5	101.4	99.4	97.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	98.1	92.0	94.6	97.1	105.9	
Primary metal industries	1,279	1,257	1,221	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	703	1,097	1,101	1,347	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		630.5	620.8	614.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	592.3	591.3	572.5	530.4	612.0	
Iron and steel foundries		241.5	229.8	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	195.8	198.5	200.5	217.0	259.3	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		55.1	54.2	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	46.2	47.9	51.0	52.3	55.6	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		100.5	96.1	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	88.1	88.5	83.0	87.0	103.8	
Nonferrous foundries		95.8	92.3	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.7	74.7	74.0	75.8	85.2	
Other primary metal industries		133.4	128.1	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	108.4	103.5	116.1	118.4	130.7	
Fabricated metal products (except machine tools and transportation equipment)	991	973	928	923	894	876	863	851	846	841	820	829	863	859	976	
Tin cans and other tinware		56.0	51.5	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	45.8	48.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		156.4	152.7	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	139.1	140.2	137.4	142.3	154.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		159.5	147.5	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.5	133.0	136.8	138.3	141.3	134.6	132.0	165.8	
Fabricated structural metal products		210.7	201.7	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	189.2	178.9	173.0	202.1	198.5	215.9	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		179.2	171.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	148.4	151.6	147.9	172.2	
Other fabricated metal products		211.4	202.7	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	179.4	188.2	192.4	219.0	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,368	1,366	1,338	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,311	1,533	
Engines and turbines		74.6	72.5	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	83.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors		180.2	180.2	180.5	180.7	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	168.3	162.7	166.0	178.9	181.3	191.3	
Construction and mining machinery		101.2	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	89.2	90.5	88.8	101.3	122.6	
Metalworking machinery		220.8	210.3	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	199.7	199.1	208.7	230.8	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		168.4	164.7	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	157.0	158.6	161.5	171.8	201.9	
General industrial machinery		188.5	182.7	182.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	173.8	173.1	173.2	175.9	177.6	186.4	206.8	
Office and store machines and devices		90.4	89.6	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	87.5	88.5	88.5	90.6	109.1	
Service industry and household machines		176.5	177.9	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	139.0	136.4	130.2	145.4	191.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		163.7	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	138.5	143.7	143.5	153.2	183.4	
Electrical machinery	853	857	820	810	800	791	779	772	762	762	750	753	734	759	869	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		325.2	314.3	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.1	294.5	289.2	289.7	289.5	285.2	332.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles		70.7	70.1	68.9	67.6	66.6	65.1	63.5	63.1	64.9	65.1	63.9	65.4	64.5	69.0	
Communication equipment		321.4	298.9	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	270.1	257.9	271.1	312.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		139.9	136.6	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	128.0	128.9	125.7	127.0	124.0	128.3	154.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	1950												1949		Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1949	1948	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Transportation equipment.....	1,376	1,354	1,304	1,305	1,299	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,240	1,212	1,263	
Automobiles.....		913.6	890.1	863.4	862.4	720.3	698.9	689.0	797.4	703.2	697.1	780.2	810.2	769.0	792.1	
Aircraft and parts.....		274.8	260.2	256.4	253.9	253.3	252.4	251.7	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.4	258.3	255.6	228.1	
Aircraft.....		185.7	173.6	170.5	169.0	167.9	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.8	171.2	169.7	151.7	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		54.1	53.0	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.1	52.4	51.8	46.7	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		27.5	25.9	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.2	22.4	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		91.1	80.6	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	83.5	82.7	88.6	100.3	140.7	
Ship building and repairing ¹		77.7	66.8	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	72.4	77.9	88.2	124.2	
Railroad equipment.....		62.2	61.7	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	68.2	71.2	76.1	84.8	
Other transportation equipment.....		12.6	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.9	16.6	
Instruments and related products	270	256	243	248	228	236	234	232	233	234	235	233	238	238	260	
Ophthalmic goods.....		25.1	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6	26.0	26.8	28.2	
Photographic apparatus.....		52.7	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	49.1	49.7	49.8	52.6	60.3	
Watches and clocks.....		29.9	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.4	40.8	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		147.9	139.5	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	125.8	127.1	130.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	489	469	429	439	434	485	433	420	420	436	455	457	439	426	496	
Jewelry, silversware, and plated ware.....		85.7	81.4	82.8	82.7	82.7	83.2	84.4	84.2	86.2	87.5	87.2	84.9	85.4	80.3	
Toys and sporting goods.....		79.9	72.0	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	70.4	70.9	72.3	68.7	80.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		59.0	51.8	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	64.5	62.9	57.7	62.3	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		274.6	253.9	261.3	260.0	259.8	258.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	257.9	258.1	248.5	243.8	262.8	
Transportation and public utilities	4,116	4,116	4,040	4,023	3,885	3,925	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,930	3,909	3,871	3,890	3,977	4,151	
Transportation.....	2,895	2,899	2,839	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,739	2,754	2,934	
Interstate railroads.....		1,440	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,366	1,517	
Class I railroads.....		1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,141	1,114	1,060	1,191	1,327	
Local railroads and bus lines.....		146	147	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	163	
Trucking and warehousing.....		613	589	577	562	554	550	545	540	546	551	558	555	547	566	
Other transportation and services.....		690	689	682	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	683	688	693	697	
Communication.....	670	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	669	676	686	696	
Telephone.....		623.0	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.2	634.2	
Telegraph.....		47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	45.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	52.5	60.8	
Other public utilities.....	551	556	554	548	541	538	537	536	538	538	538	538	544	537	521	
Gas and electric utilities.....		536.0	528.1	522.3	515.8	515.8	511.8	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	513.7	518.7	512.0	497.0	
Local utilities.....		26.0	25.8	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.9	24.6	27.7	
Trade	9,598	9,443	9,370	9,411	9,338	9,346	9,268	9,152	9,348	9,156	9,007	9,008	9,409	9,456	9,993	
Wholesale trade.....	2,600	2,574	2,524	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,522	2,833	
Retail trade.....	6,986	6,869	6,846	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,014	7,069	6,951	6,871	6,916	6,958	
General merchandise stores.....	1,451	1,377	1,365	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,390	1,392	1,987	1,950	1,489	1,432	1,480	1,470	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,199	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,198	1,195	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	741	747	746	733	714	706	699	700	701	717	704	696	692	676	634	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	516	488	499	536	533	545	519	496	513	632	560	557	542	554	577	
Other retail trade.....	3,069	3,057	3,033	3,024	2,984	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,013	3,008	3,081	
Finance	1,828	1,838	1,832	1,827	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,773	1,770	1,766	1,767	1,771	1,763	1,718	
Banks and trust companies.....		435	433	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	415	415	417	416	403	
Security dealers and exchanges.....		61.3	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.5	57.9	
Insurance carriers and agents.....		658	652	646	640	639	637	634	630	630	627	626	627	619	590	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....		684	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	671	672	672	595	
Service	4,816	4,828	4,843	4,828	4,790	4,737	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,738	4,788	4,794	4,823	4,781	4,799	
Hotels and lodging places.....		512	515	482	451	441	431	430	428	443	444	451	475	464	477	
Laundries.....		358.8	363.8	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	350.6	355.8	352.2	356.1	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....		147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	149.9	149.9	
Motion pictures.....		245	245	240	236	236	236	236	235	238	238	238	238	237	241	
Government	6,015	5,798	5,741	5,832	5,800	5,915	5,789	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,868	5,893	5,813	5,813	
Federal.....	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,902	1,900	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,903	1,892	1,902	1,827	
State and local.....	4,099	3,957	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,911	3,785	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLS series. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by social insurance data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

² Includes ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(See footnote, table A-3.)

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1950												1949				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1949	1948			
Mining†																		
Metal		91.3	91.6	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	77.9	58.9	86.6	89.0	94.7			
Iron		33.3	33.0	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	25.4	6.2	33.2	30.4	33.6			
Copper		25.1	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.3	24.3	25.0			
Lead and zinc		17.4	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	18.1	19.2			
Anthracite		71.0	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	72.8	73.8			
Bituminous coal		383.6	355.9	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	373.4	72.2	389.3	373.4	413.1			
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																		
Petroleum and natural gas production		129.8	129.3	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	124.7	126.1	128.7	127.1	127.1			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		90.9	88.9	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	82.2	85.8	83.7	87.6			
Manufacturing	12,943	12,789	12,148	12,066	11,841	11,597	11,549	11,460	11,449	11,504	11,289	11,368	11,775	11,597	12,717			
Durable goods	6,980	6,892	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	5,551	6,060	6,096	6,909			
Nondurable goods	5,963	5,897	5,551	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,501	5,808			
Ordinance and accessories	20.8	19.6	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	20.2	23.9			
Food and kindred products	1,322	1,328	1,228	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,340	1,172	1,197			
Meat products		235.8	234.4	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	236.0	230.4	231.3	215.8			
Dairy products		113.6	116.2	114.4	108.2	102.8	102.8	96.7	95.1	96.1	96.1	104.0	110.4	107.9	111.0			
Canning and preserving		300.5	222.4	150.6	125.5	119.9	109.3	109.8	115.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	321.3	180.8	195.3			
Grain-mill products		97.6	95.7	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	100.3	98.0	95.3	93.6			
Bakery products		192.1	194.2	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	194.7	190.4	196.4	191.2	195.5			
Sugar		29.0	26.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	44.7	43.5	26.7	28.5	30.0			
Confectionery and related products		85.4	73.5	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	99.2	91.5	83.0	85.9			
Beverages		167.5	162.2	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	148.2	149.2	157.3	150.6	161.4			
Miscellaneous food products		106.7	103.5	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	106.1	108.9	107.8	103.8	108.1			
Tobacco manufactures	90	82	75	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	89	92	94	87	93			
Cigarettes		22.9	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.1	24.3			
Cigars		38.6	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.4	46.2			
Tobacco and snuff		10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.2			
Tobacco stemming and redrying		9.7	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	11.9	14.9	9.0	10.2			
Textile-mill products	1,255	1,226	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,136	1,275			
Yarn and thread mills		154.5	140.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	139.5	140.3	168.5			
Broad-woven fabric mills		595.1	570.5	579.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	571.8	564.5	547.0	551.4	615.3			
Knitting mills		227.3	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.6	229.7	226.7	219.2	213.4	231.4			
Dyeing and finishing textiles		79.5	75.3	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	78.0	76.0	78.9	80.4			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		53.8	51.3	52.7	52.4	53.6	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	51.2	57.2			
Other textile-mill products		115.6	106.8	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	106.7	105.2	105.1	102.6	102.8	121.7			
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,093	1,064	979	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,083	1,062	1,022	1,049			
Men's and boys' suits and coats		138.2	126.8	134.6	129.0	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.6	133.4	128.1	140.1			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		251.2	230.8	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	252.4	245.2	239.8	250.7			
Women's outerwear		306.1	296.7	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	308.3	318.5	294.3	308.7			
Women's, children's undergarments		92.7	85.4	88.6	91.1	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	97.5	94.1	89.4	88.7			
Millinery		21.0	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	20.9	21.2	19.5	20.2			
Children's outerwear		62.0	60.7	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	62.8	62.3	58.0	64.7			
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		84.3	75.4	77.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	86.4	83.8	76.5	78.5			
Other fabricated textile products		128.3	116.0	115.8	115.8	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	126.1	122.0	118.8	107.5			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	778	772	745	741	723	692	677	652	642	652	692	689	684	676	732			
Lumber		73.6	71.6	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	56.6	59.8	55.3	57.6	69.5			
Sawmills and planing mills		456.1	439.7	436.8	429.8	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	413.8	416.0	401.3	442.0			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		113.4	108.8	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	100.7	98.1	95.4	96.7	105.0			
Wooden containers		73.7	71.7	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	66.8	66.4	67.9	78.0			
Miscellaneous wood products		55.5	52.9	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.0	53.1	59.2			
Furniture and fixtures	325	318	302	303	303	303	301	297	289	289	283	284	277	272	306			
Household furniture		233.9	222.0	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	206.5	205.6	198.8	194.8	221.6			
Other furniture and fixtures		84.3	80.3	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	76.6	78.3	77.7	77.6	84.1			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1950												Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued														
Paper and allied products.....	419	411	397	399	392	391	389	386	385	390	393	392	384	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	207.5	204.0	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	196.5	196.2	196.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.0	197.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	113.1	104.7	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	101.4	105.3	107.7	106.4	101.9	98.6
Other paper and allied products.....	90.8	88.1	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	83.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	84.8	85.8	81.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	508	504	500	500	498	497	496	495	493	501	500	500	495	495
Newspapers.....	149.3	149.7	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.2	133.8
Periodicals.....	34.8	34.4	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	37.3
Books.....	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.3	36.4	38.6
Commercial printing.....	164.8	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	165.1	166.1	162.4	164.4	165.5
Lithographing.....	32.1	31.3	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	31.8	31.9	35.1
Other printing and publishing.....	86.6	85.3	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.5	85.0	84.5	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	488	478	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	49.0	50.9	54.1	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	51.3	51.2	51.5	49.9	52.3	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	153.4	151.0	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	139.8	143.8	164.4
Drugs and medicines.....	63.6	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.8	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	48.6	47.5	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	43.3	46.9
Fertilizers.....	23.4	22.2	23.9	23.9	23.6	24.9	25.5	26.8	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	28.6	30.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.3	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	46.1	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	114.3	108.3	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	106.2	106.2	108.1	108.4	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	188	192	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	185	189	188
Petroleum refining.....	147.2	138.3	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.4	149.2	148.8	148.9
Coke and byproducts.....	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	15.9	10.9	16.7	16.9	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products.....	26.4	24.8	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	23.5	22.0	25.3
Rubber products.....	212	209	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	187	167	186
Tires and inner tubes.....	80.6	87.7	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.3	84.3	83.6	96.2
Rubber footwear.....	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.6	21.1	21.6	24.6
Other rubber products.....	98.2	92.7	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	84.4	81.4	80.9	88.1
Leather and leather products.....	370	370	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	343	332	349	354	347
Leather.....	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.2	45.2	44.9	44.6	45.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	237.1	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	224.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	224.3	230.2	229.2	234.8
Other leather products.....	85.9	76.7	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.5	78.8	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	455	459	440	441	432	419	410	408	403	412	411	411	414	416
Glass and glass products.....	121.8	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.2	108.2	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.4	35.9	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.0	35.5
Structural clay products.....	78.4	76.8	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.6	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.5	76.8
Pottery and related products.....	51.5	49.4	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	51.7	50.4	52.2	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	84.8	81.7	80.2	76.4	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	73.1	73.9	74.6	74.9	74.2	78.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	54.9	81.4	80.0	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	71.1	72.8	75.6	84.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,103	1,084	1,053	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	955	943	938	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	549.1	542.0	538.1	529.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	524.8	530.3	528.7	476.7	534.8
Iron and steel foundries.....	213.0	202.0	200.2	193.5	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	171.9	173.4	188.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	39.4	41.8	43.3	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	83.4	79.4	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	70.0	70.0	67.2	70.6	86.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	81.5	78.2	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	62.0	63.3	73.2
Other primary metal industries.....	111.5	106.7	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	95.0	93.5	95.1	97.1	106.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	831	813	772	769	742	722	709	698	693	688	666	671	708	701
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.3	45.7	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	39.9	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	131.7	128.6	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	118.4	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	132.2	121.2	121.9	118.6	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	116.2	109.6	106.0	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	165.4	158.2	154.3	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	129.0	155.8	152.3	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	155.6	149.2	148.1	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	129.8	125.8	148.6
Other fabricated metal products.....	178.2	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	145.8	148.0	156.1	159.0	183.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,057	1,031	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	922	935	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines.....	26.7	24.6	25.5	26.0	25.4	24.1	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	140.7	140.9	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	123.0	127.8	139.9	142.4	151.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	62.3	62.3	72.4	91.1
Metalworking machinery.....	169.8	161.1	162.6	158.3	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	148.0	149.1	157.9	186.6
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	127.3	124.1	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	121.8	131.1	158.3
General industrial machinery.....	135.8	130.1	130.1	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	123.3	124.8	132.3	154.0
Office and store machines and devices.....	75.5	74.5	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.8	73.3	75.4	93.6
Service industry and household machines.....	144.8	145.6	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	107.9	101.9	115.4	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	133.1	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.6	111.5	106.8	112.2	112.1	120.4	147.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1950										1949			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	653	658	623	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	546	548	531	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		237.7	226.9	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	202.8	200.8	210.7	251.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		57.0	56.2	55.1	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.6	49.0	54.6
Communication equipment.....		249.7	229.3	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	193.4	182.4	191.6	224.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		113.4	110.2	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	101.0	97.9	100.8	123.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,140	1,122	1,075	1,078	1,045	899	879	872	978	896	898	966	1,017	987	1,031
Automobiles.....		754.3	781.8	794.7	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	585.1	582.1	666.1	686.3	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts.....		200.7	188.4	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	187.9	190.7	188.5	166.6
Aircraft.....		136.3	126.2	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	125.4	127.6	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts.....		38.9	37.8	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.9	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		20.6	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		78.4	67.5	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	71.3	68.5	74.0	85.0	123.2
Ship building and repairing.....		66.9	55.7	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	60.2	63.4	75.0	109.3
Railroad equipment.....		48.2	47.8	48.8	47.5	43.3	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	50.6	53.2	56.2	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment.....		10.8	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.2	14.5
Instruments and related products.....	204	191	180	180	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	174	172	177	200
Optthalmic goods.....		20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus.....		38.4	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	38.4	45.4
Watches and clocks.....		25.3	23.5	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....		107.2	99.3	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	88.3	90.1	94.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	416	398	357	367	362	363	361	356	345	361	381	383	366	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		45.3	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	44.6	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods.....		70.9	63.1	63.6	61.5	60.5	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	67.8	63.4	59.8	71.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		50.9	43.8	44.1	43.0	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	48.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.3	53.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		231.0	208.7	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.5	213.8	214.5	205.5	200.5	219.4

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by social insurance data through 1947. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

† Employment data for some of the mining industries have been revised: metal, iron, copper, and bituminous-coal employment data from January 1947 forward; and lead and zinc production-worker data for 1943-46, inclusive. The mining division total employment and the hours and earnings data were not affected by these revisions. Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings data, from January 1939 forward, are available upon request.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9	1950: February.....	139.9	330.0
1940: Average.....	107.6	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	March.....	141.0	333.5
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	April.....	141.6	337.2
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.8	1949: September.....	143.7	335.1	May.....	144.5	348.0
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	October.....	138.8	320.9	June.....	147.3	362.7
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	November.....	137.6	313.9	July.....	148.3	367.4
1945: Average.....	157.9	295.5	December.....	140.4	329.3	August.....	156.1	394.0
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2	September.....	158.0	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-3

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ¹	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948.....	2,066,182	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,482
1949.....	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: September.....	2,081,703	2,070,269	886,890	494,087	689,292	7,924	3,600
October.....	2,047,312	2,035,748	860,286	496,038	679,424	7,937	3,627
November.....	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December.....	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,888	804,038	672,709	7,954	3,778
1950: January.....	1,976,060	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February.....	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,996	3,766
March.....	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
April.....	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,916	821,409	8,102	3,765
May.....	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	772,452	8,048	3,759
June.....	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	732,278	8,063	3,768
July.....	1,866,765	1,874,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
August.....	2,003,398	1,993,427	806,029	487,101	700,297	8,146	3,825
September.....	2,083,218	2,071,351	887,267	485,906	699,078	8,032	3,835
Continental United States							
1948.....	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,499
1949.....	1,921,963	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1949: September.....	1,912,227	1,900,780	760,059	492,227	648,494	7,924	3,623
October.....	1,882,859	1,871,372	738,195	494,178	638,996	7,937	3,550
November.....	1,843,246	1,831,721	706,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December.....	2,134,562	2,122,937	688,599	801,008	633,330	7,954	3,701
1950: January.....	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February.....	1,820,625	1,808,950	675,316	501,969	631,665	7,996	3,699
March.....	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,571	636,633	8,048	3,672
April.....	1,959,746	1,947,956	668,180	502,025	777,751	8,102	3,688
May.....	1,910,210	1,898,480	670,049	500,017	728,414	8,048	3,662
June.....	1,871,293	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	689,437	8,063	3,691
July.....	1,839,477	1,827,751	677,181	489,922	660,648	8,031	3,695
August.....	1,861,043	1,849,149	707,114	485,248	656,787	8,146	3,748
September.....	1,935,928	1,924,138	785,282	483,154	655,702	8,032	3,758

¹ Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

² Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-6: Federal Civilian Payrolls by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948.....	\$8,223,488	\$8,178,414	\$2,660,770	\$1,399,072	\$2,116,572	\$30,891	\$16,181
1949.....	6,099,270	6,047,671	2,782,266	1,538,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1949: September.....	557,436	553,011	330,016	125,064	197,601	2,968	1,457
October.....	539,248	534,992	222,221	125,164	187,607	2,966	1,320
November.....	567,296	562,539	230,206	131,577	200,756	3,137	1,620
December.....	610,344	605,564	218,404	186,462	200,698	3,160	1,630
1950: January.....	553,090	548,372	214,670	132,177	201,525	3,148	1,570
February.....	521,041	516,825	198,064	131,085	187,376	3,083	1,433
March.....	583,186	578,339	225,091	133,461	219,787	3,222	1,625
April.....	539,430	534,757	192,199	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May.....	577,915	573,026	225,044	130,361	222,621	3,246	1,643
June.....	573,559	568,869	221,123	131,202	216,564	3,214	1,556
July.....	551,510	546,806	212,778	129,803	204,225	3,206	1,498
August.....	618,049	613,138	259,451	130,361	223,326	3,277	1,634
September.....	585,147	580,231	248,667	129,975	201,589	3,200	1,716
Continental United States							
1948.....	\$5,731,115	\$5,684,494	\$2,272,001	\$1,394,037	\$2,018,456	\$30,891	\$15,730
1949.....	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,586	1,532,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: September.....	518,490	514,199	292,222	124,596	187,291	2,968	1,416
October.....	501,648	497,431	195,446	124,700	177,285	2,936	1,281
November.....	523,694	518,979	196,866	131,088	191,023	3,137	1,578
December.....	573,588	568,849	193,321	185,796	189,732	3,160	1,579
1950: January.....	516,707	512,032	189,825	131,669	190,538	3,148	1,527
February.....	488,138	483,662	176,371	130,599	176,692	3,083	1,393
March.....	546,866	542,061	201,071	132,969	208,021	3,222	1,583
April.....	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,890	3,232	1,401
May.....	541,195	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June.....	536,052	531,325	196,921	130,704	203,700	3,214	1,513
July.....	516,924	512,261	191,169	129,316	191,836	3,206	1,457
August.....	580,732	575,867	235,435	129,870	210,562	3,277	1,588
September.....	550,704	545,833	226,295	129,484	190,054	3,200	1,671

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive 1				All other agencies		
				All agencies	Defense agencies 1	Post Office Department				
Employment										
1948.....	231,220	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	801	
1949.....	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614	
1949: September.....	242,426	19,418	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616	
October.....	240,886	19,504	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,937	617	
November.....	240,095	20,420	219,675	211,064	66,121	7,891	137,052	7,992	619	
December.....	244,467	20,031	224,436	215,840	65,860	12,888	137,092	7,954	642	
1950: January.....	238,635	20,110	218,525	210,106	65,699	7,859	136,548	8,063	656	
February.....	238,713	20,245	218,468	209,817	65,456	7,643	136,718	7,966	655	
March.....	238,933	20,168	218,765	210,066	65,445	7,786	136,825	8,048	661	
April.....	239,754	20,011	219,743	210,980	65,380	7,853	137,747	8,102	661	
May.....	240,066	20,227	219,839	211,180	65,603	7,826	137,701	8,048	661	
June.....	238,710	20,038	218,672	209,947	64,766	7,742	137,439	8,063	662	
July.....	239,119	19,772	219,347	210,650	65,179	7,715	137,756	8,031	666	
August.....	240,678	19,767	220,911	212,037	66,139	7,669	138,229	8,146	728	
September.....	243,481	19,745	223,738	214,979	69,289	7,607	138,083	8,032	727	
Payrolls (in thousands)										
1948.....	\$817,554	\$54,248	\$763,306	\$729,791	\$233,589	\$31,298	\$464,904	\$30,891	\$2,624	
1949.....	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885	
1949: September.....	77,040	5,379	71,661	68,457	20,921	2,737	44,799	2,968	236	
October.....	73,818	5,187	68,631	65,456	20,137	2,685	42,536	2,836	234	
November.....	79,532	5,128	74,404	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	268	
December.....	80,004	5,503	74,501	71,068	21,274	3,829	45,965	3,160	273	
1950: January.....	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281	
February.....	73,142	5,218	67,924	64,886	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255	
March.....	83,531	5,699	77,832	74,132	22,744	2,926	45,462	3,222	278	
April.....	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,232	264	
May.....	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282	
June.....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273	
July.....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272	
August.....	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,459	2,918	49,995	3,277	309	
September.....	79,857	5,294	74,563	71,045	22,784	2,828	45,463	3,200	318	

¹ Data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

² See footnote 1, table A-5.

³ See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States ¹

[In thousands]

State	1950										1949				Annual average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.		
Arizona	157	154	152	*152	153	154	153	152	*151	155	152	151	149	148	
Arkansas ¹	291	285	283	285	283	287	283	275	276	291	288	281	284	283	
California ²	3,360	3,318	3,209	3,166	3,123	3,096	3,051	3,021	3,035	3,146	3,102	3,146	3,166	3,166	
Colorado ²	362	356	344	339	330	334	329	321	327	343	339	339	348	331	
Connecticut	776	758	743	742	734	726	715	710	*712	*744	*734	*733	724	774	
Georgia	806	798	774	764	763	760	751	745	746	766	763	764	762	742	
Idaho	140	136	132	*128	*122	*119	*116	*113	*115	*125	*126	*127	132	122	
Illinois										3,080	3,031	3,017	3,070	3,127	
Indiana	1,273	1,290	1,228	1,231	1,206	1,182	1,156	1,140	1,150	1,181	1,119	1,113	1,192	1,196	
Iowa	605	604	598	601	596	591	582	577	579	600	594	597	594	571	
Kansas	471	465	460	459	452	445	436	430	435	454	454	452	451	425	
Maine	270	270	262	258	249	239	237	239	239	249	248	257	260	262	
Maryland	723	718	701	700	686	682	669	662	665	681	678	692	690	671	
Massachusetts	1,683	1,670	1,632	1,639	1,615	1,606	1,597	1,589	1,611	1,698	1,639	1,642	1,642	1,709	
Minnesota	825	811	794	783	774	764	755	752	758	778	779	770	786	771	
Missouri	1,157	1,142	1,128	1,127	*1,117	1,103	1,092	1,084	1,085	1,127	1,110	1,109	1,118	1,116	
Montana	159	159	157	*156	152	147	141	140	141	148	149	150	153	136	
Nebraska	317	312	310	*310	303	299	294	293	296	309	309	313	313	296	
Nevada	57	56	56	*54	52	51	49	49	49	50	50	51	53	53	
New Hampshire	173	173	169	167	163	162	161	161	160	164	163	164	167	167	
New Jersey	1,655	1,631	1,587	*1,587	1,561	1,549	1,526	1,518	1,523	1,574	1,554	1,563	1,563	1,614	
New Mexico ¹	151	150	148	147	145	144	141	138	136	142	143	143	143	122	
New York	5,726	5,652	5,543	5,522	5,496	5,472	5,442	5,415	5,424	5,621	5,535	5,553	5,568	5,558	
North Dakota	116	115	114	113	109	106	104	102	104	111	*113	*114	*114	99	
Oklahoma		468	464	464	459	457	450	446	450	464	461	462	463	432	
Oregon ¹	461	460	442	435	419	407	394	374	369	411	415	424	439	417	
Pennsylvania	3,672	3,615	3,520	*3,542	3,470	3,474	3,418	3,296	3,376	3,502	3,354	3,190	*3,487	3,628	
Rhode Island	298	289	280	280	275	276	276	276	274	284	281	283	278	294	
Tennessee	732	725	711	708	702	704	695	684	692	714	701	703	708	701	
Utah	260	191	191	*186	180	*177	*174	166	170	*184	182	*184	193	178	
Vermont	98	98	96	*95	94	93	91	91	91	95	94	96	96	99	
Washington	708	691	673	*661	*653	*641	*625	*597	*591	*643	*646	*666	690	660	
West Virginia	532	530	520	521	519	516	506	388	498	519	504	404	518	518	
Wisconsin	1,048	1,031	1,026	998	986	967	958	950	953	*971	967	*975	982	985	
Wyoming	82	86	84	*82	*78	*75	*72	*69	*72	*78	*80	*81	83	73	

¹ Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series, not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

State	1950										1949			Annual Average 1947
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	
Alabama ¹	223.3	218.9	212.7	209.1	207.2	205.8	206.0	203.2	208.1	212.0	195.2	186.0	209.1	224.1
Arizona	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.5	15.1	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.2
Arkansas ²	78.0	76.7	74.5	75.2	73.9	72.1	70.3	67.7	67.0	68.7	69.7	69.3	70.6	73.1
California ²	843.3	843.4	763.9	731.0	716.2	703.6	688.0	672.8	670.7	688.7	698.4	730.1	747.0	757.5
Colorado ²	62.7	59.5	56.9	54.7	53.2	53.2	52.5	51.9	52.3	55.9	54.4	53.0	57.1	57.5
Connecticut	387.3	374.5	361.1	362.6	359.5	356.9	354.4	350.5	*348.2	*352.5	*351.9	*349.9	*340.7	415.7
Delaware ²	50.7	50.6	47.0	*46.0	*44.7	45.0	44.0	43.5	42.9	42.8	41.7	42.8	*45.5	45.9
District of Columbia	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.8
Florida	141.9	138.1	132.6	132.4	132.8	128.8	128.7	129.1	133.4	139.1	140.6	136.7	136.3	136.3
Georgia	291.0	287.5	270.3	*265.2	266.0	267.1	266.1	264.0	263.8	267.3	268.9	267.6	264.3	273.7
Idaho	25.4	23.9	23.8	*20.4	*17.5	*16.4	*16.4	*15.9	*16.3	*18.8	*20.7	*21.5	23.3	20.5
Illinois ²	593.5	589.7	565.7	*569.6	557.1	538.7	527.2	524.8	523.2	519.5	517.5	519.5	1,125.3	1,248.0
Indiana	145.9	151.6	149.8	*149.2	147.7	147.5	147.1	147.0	146.1	146.7	144.7	145.8	143.6	149.6
Iowa	95.0	93.0	90.8	90.0	88.3	86.6	86.0	86.0	86.2	86.4	87.0	87.7	87.5	81.5
Kansas	139.0	142.1	136.8	134.6	131.5	130.7	130.3	132.8	133.9	138.1	127.9	127.0	130.9	136.3
Kentucky ²	141.9	138.1	132.6	132.4	132.8	128.8	128.7	129.1	133.4	139.1	140.6	136.7	136.3	151.0
Louisiana	116.8	117.2	110.3	108.3	101.6	95.9	98.4	99.3	98.3	99.1	99.9	106.3	107.7	114.5
Maine	227.8	225.8	212.2	*213.9	209.3	207.7	204.2	203.9	203.0	202.0	207.5	192.0	214.6	230.3
Maryland ²	680.6	678.0	645.0	644.5	632.8	636.2	642.4	639.8	639.2	644.3	642.6	647.3	645.2	742.6
Massachusetts	1,154.0	1,129.2	1,116.3	*1,108.6	1,069.1	932.7	909.4	905.0	909.1	931.7	906.3	986.9	1,009.4	1,041.7
Michigan	213.2	206.9	198.3	190.5	187.2	184.4	183.2	181.7	181.6	184.5	185.7	185.0	189.7	199.5
Minnesota	89.9	88.4	84.4	83.7	81.5	79.8	80.3	79.5	77.7	79.0	78.8	78.0	78.8	91.9
Mississippi ¹	355.5	352.0	343.2	338.8	334.6	330.8	333.0	330.5	328.1	328.2	*323.6	330.1	*338.2	348.8
Missouri	201.9	191.9	191.7	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4
Montana	50.4	50.2	49.6	*48.7	46.6	46.1	45.4	45.6	45.9	47.7	48.6	49.6	48.6	49.3
Nevada	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3
New Hampshire	80.2	78.8	76.1	75.7	74.5	74.9	76.8	76.9	75.3	74.9	74.4	74.6	75.0	82.8
New Jersey	756.6	740.9	704.4	*710.8	696.6	696.6	698.8	695.2	687.5	693.7	693.7	700.2	693.7	775.3
New Mexico ²	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.6	9.8	10.7	11.5	11.5	11.2	9.1
New York	1,905.6	1,862.4	1,755.7	1,744.3	1,739.0	1,742.1	1,775.0	1,773.6	1,753.8	1,781.0	1,780.0	1,801.3	1,809.1	1,903.7
North Carolina	432.4	416.9	388.5	*392.2	391.2	393.1	395.3	398.2	400.6	401.0	399.7	399.9	395.2	412.1
North Dakota	6.1	6.0	6.1	*5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	*5.9	*6.2	6.1	*6.1	6.1
Ohio ²	1,236.0	1,213.8	1,178.2	1,173.1	1,151.3	1,134.1	1,119.8	1,109.7	1,100.3	1,095.7	1,036.0	1,024.2	1,099.7	1,245.1
Oklahoma	66.8	66.3	66.0	65.0	63.7	63.0	62.1	62.8	63.9	64.4	63.9	62.3	62.4	62.4
Oregon ²	147.4	150.2	140.1	138.7	129.7	122.1	115.7	103.8	99.0	117.7	124.4	129.8	140.3	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,469.6	1,429.8	1,364.9	*1,375.8	1,362.1	1,350.2	1,340.3	1,343.8	1,333.1	1,340.7	1,249.3	1,176.5	*1,339.5	1,524.5
Rhode Island	149.3	143.4	135.0	134.5	131.6	133.4	135.8	136.7	135.4	135.1	136.3	135.9	131.8	153.5
South Carolina	201.9	202.6	201.2	200.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	200.5	199.4	201.8	199.9	202.1
South Dakota	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.3
Tennessee	257.7	256.9	247.3	242.1	237.4	238.9	239.7	236.7	235.8	236.4	233.5	240.8	237.9	253.6
Texas	358.7	358.5	340.0	*336.8	337.0	330.7	331.9	330.0	332.5	335.6	332.1	333.9	334.6	321.6
Utah	33.8	29.9	30.2	*27.2	*26.1	*25.7	25.1	25.0	25.3	27.7	27.2	27.7	32.4	26.5
Vermont	36.6	35.9	33.9	*34.3	33.9	34.0	33.8	32.7	32.7	34.5	34.7	35.0	34.0	39.8
Virginia ²	237.2	231.5	220.2	218.3	216.6	216.7	217.2	218.5	219.8	222.9	222.9	223.8	221.6	234.5
Washington	199.8	182.3	173.3	*167.7	*167.4	*161.3	*157.5	*147.4	*143.9	*156.8	*163.6	*172.6	*181.6	173.5
West Virginia	136.1	135.2	131.7	131.4	129.6	128.6	126.1	126.1	125.8	126.0	120.5	121.1	127.2	*137.0
Wisconsin	453.3	446.7	446.1	418.4	411.0	405.1	404.5	397.6	393.5	388.0	392.0	398.2	404.2	433.1
Wyoming	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	*5.5	*5.6	*6.5	*7.0	*7.2	6.9	6.3

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State Agency listed below.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

⁴ The Manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

⁵ Not strictly comparable with data shown for 1949 and 1950.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Comm., Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 5.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa. District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.

Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.

Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.

New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.

New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.

North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.

Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.

Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).

Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.

South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.

South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.

Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond.

Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.

West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.

Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1930								1940					1948
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Continental United States.....	1,063.2	1,388.4	1,521.1	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	2,019.9	1,855.7	1,885.6	2,140.4	922.2
New England.....	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	259.9	103.2
Maine.....	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	16.7	6.6
New Hampshire.....	8.6	10.8	12.9	18.6	18.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	15.4	5.3
Vermont.....	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	5.6	1.7
Massachusetts.....	55.8	85.3	107.1	121.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	80.6	106.1	137.3	52.8
Rhode Island.....	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	35.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	33.2	15.2
Connecticut.....	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	24.0	28.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	61.7	21.6
Middle Atlantic.....	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	631.8	692.9	302.6
New York.....	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	383.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	386.4	200.9
New Jersey.....	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	94.5	41.8
Pennsylvania.....	82.3	106.7	115.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	212.0	59.9
East North Central.....	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	371.4	409.1	153.5
Ohio.....	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	113.5	26.9
Indiana.....	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	29.7	37.3	17.8
Illinois.....	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	166.2	68.6
Michigan.....	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	67.4	34.4
Wisconsin.....	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	16.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	24.7	5.8
West North Central.....	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	64.6	36.7
Minnesota.....	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	17.3	7.9
Iowa.....	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	5.5	7.3	3.2
Missouri.....	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	31.9	21.0
North Dakota.....	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.3	.1
South Dakota.....	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	.2
Nebraska.....	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.1
Kansas.....	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	8.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	3.2
South Atlantic.....	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	220.0	82.3
Delaware.....	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	1.1
Maryland.....	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	36.3	12.2
District of Columbia.....	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	8.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	2.8
Virginia.....	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	17.8	26.5	8.1
West Virginia.....	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	26.6	30.9	7.1
North Carolina.....	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	28.2	31.2	38.2	14.3
South Carolina.....	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	18.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	20.8	7.2
Georgia.....	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.8	19.0	23.5	28.1	10.2
Florida.....	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	31.4	19.3
East South Central.....	62.1	78.8	87.4	90.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	114.1	47.7
Kentucky.....	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	27.6	7.9
Tennessee.....	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	33.6	39.4	20.6
Alabama.....	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	34.5	13.8
Mississippi.....	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	12.6	5.4
West South Central.....	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	73.8	30.4
Arkansas.....	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.0	5.2
Louisiana.....	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	24.3	10.0
Oklahoma.....	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	14.5	6.2
Texas.....	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	24.0	9.0
Mountain.....	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	43.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	25.2	10.2
Montana.....	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	.7
Idaho.....	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	.8
Wyoming.....	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.5	.6	.2
Colorado.....	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	4.9	2.1
New Mexico.....	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	.8
Arizona.....	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.7	2.7
Utah.....	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.4	2.0
Nevada.....	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	.9
Pacific.....	129.9	160.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	254.3	245.8	245.1	270.9	155.7
Washington.....	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	30.6	31.4	16.1
Oregon.....	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	18.1	6.6
California.....	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	199.3	196.8	221.4	133.0

¹ Average of weeks ended in specified months. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	16.4				
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945.....	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	5.6	5.7	4.9
1939 ²	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	14.3				
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	4.3	4.9	4.5
1945.....	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1939 ²	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: ⁴												
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	13.0				
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945.....	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939 ².....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	1.4				
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945.....	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1939 ².....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: ⁵												
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	1.6				
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945.....	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 ²	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included. The major industries excluded are: printing and publishing; canning and preserving; women's, misses' and children's outerwear; and fertilizers. Plants on strike are also excluded.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration) and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ¹	7.2	5.0	4.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Nondurable goods ¹	5.2	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.7	.3	.2	.6	.7	.3	.1
Ordinance and accessories.....	7.7	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	.7	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	(²)
Food and kindred products.....	5.5	5.5	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.0	.4	.4	1.8	1.4	.4	.1
Meat products.....	5.7	6.4	6.8	4.7	3.4	1.9	.5	.4	2.4	2.2	.5	.2
Grain-mill products.....	5.2	5.5	4.6	3.8	3.0	1.9	.7	.5	.4	1.2	.5	.2
Bakery products.....	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.2	.4	.4	.7	.6	.2	.1
Beverages.....												
Malt liquors.....	3.1	5.5	7.4	4.1	3.3	1.9	.2	.3	3.5	1.8	.4	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	7.0	4.2	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.0	.3	.2	.3	.9	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	7.1	4.6	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1
Cigars.....	6.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	2.3	2.5	.2	.2	.3	1.2	(²)	.3
Tobacco and smuff.....	9.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.0	.2	.2	.9	1.2	.1	.1
Textile-mill products.....	5.6	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.7	.3	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	6.5	4.5	4.0	2.6	3.0	1.8	.3	.2	.4	.4	.3	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	5.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.8	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	5.3	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.7	1.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	.3	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.3
Knitting mills.....	6.8	4.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.0	.2	.1	.3	.9	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.1	3.3	1.7	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	8.8	5.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.5	(²)	.2	.4	1.4	(²)	.1
Knit underwear.....	8.6	6.6	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	.2	.2	.2	1.0	.3	.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	5.2	3.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.8	.7	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.4	.2	.2	.4	1.1	.1	(²)
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.5	1.6	.1	.1	.8	1.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	6.8	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.8	2.7	.2	.1	.3	.7	.1	(²)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.6	5.9	6.1	4.3	4.7	3.2	.4	.3	.6	.6	.4	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.0	8.5	8.2	6.9	6.9	5.4	.3	.5	.6	.7	.4	.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	6.2	5.8	6.2	4.4	4.9	3.3	.3	.2	.7	.7	.3	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	5.2	4.1	4.7	3.5	3.6	2.5	.4	.3	.1	.4	.6	.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	9.4	6.2	6.7	4.3	4.8	3.3	.7	.4	.8	.5	.4	.1
Household furniture.....	9.6	6.3	6.3	4.8	4.9	3.6	.7	.5	.3	.6	.4	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	8.8	6.1	7.8	3.2	4.6	2.6	.5	.2	2.1	.3	.6	.1
Paper and allied products.....	5.3	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.8	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.0	.2	.2	.3	.4	.3	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	8.0	5.1	4.9	2.8	3.7	2.0	.6	.4	.2	.3	.4	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.4	.8	.2	.1	.3	.4	.3	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	4.6	2.7	3.0	1.6	2.1	.8	.4	.2	.1	.4	.4	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	2.2	2.1	1.5	.9	.8	(²)	.1	.1	.4	.2	.3	.2
Drugs and medicines.....	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	.9	.6	.1	.1	.3	.5	.4	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.4	2.9	3.0	1.4	2.2	.9	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	(²)
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.5	1.7	1.4	.9	.8	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	.2
Petroleum refining.....	1.1	1.0	.9	.6	.5	.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	.1	.4	.2
Rubber products.....	6.1	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.3	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	.9	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	9.3	6.7	5.0	2.4	4.4	2.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1
Other rubber products.....	8.1	5.7	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.6	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.1
Leather and leather products.....	5.2	4.7	4.2	2.9	3.1	1.9	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2
Leather.....	5.2	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.3	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.3	2.2	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5.2	4.6	3.5	2.3	2.5	1.5	.3	.2	.4	.4	.3	.2
Glass and glass products.....	5.5	5.5	4.1	2.9	2.3	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	.9	.4	.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	.2
Structural clay products.....	5.4	4.8	4.1	2.6	3.6	2.0	.3	.3	(²)	.2	.2	.1
Pottery and related products.....	5.3	4.0	3.3	1.9	2.6	1.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	(²)
Primary metal industries.....	5.5	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.4	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.0	.2	.1	.2	.2	.5	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	9.7	6.5	4.9	3.2	3.5	2.1	.7	.5	.4	.4	.3	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	8.6	6.3	4.9	3.3	3.2	2.0	.8	.6	.5	.5	.4	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	11.3	6.0	6.0	3.7	5.0	2.8	.7	.6	(²)	.2	.3	.1
Steel foundries.....	10.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	2.8	1.8	.6	.4	.4	.4	.1	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	.4	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	4.7	3.3	2.6	1.3	1.8	.8	.2	.2	.1	.2	.5	.1
Nonferrous foundries.....	9.2	5.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	.6	.6	.5	.4	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries: Iron and steel forgings.....	8.0	4.0	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	.3	.2	(²)	.1	.3	.1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	7.7	5.7	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	6.4	3.4	3.9	2.4	3.0	1.8	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	6.7	4.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1
Hand tools.....	6.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	2.2	.8	.3	.3	.5	.3	.3	.1
Hardware.....	6.0	3.6	4.8	3.2	3.8	2.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	8.7	6.7	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.4	.7	.6	.2	.5	.4	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	7.8	6.0	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	.4	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	9.7	7.5	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.6	.9	.6	.2	1.0	.4	.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	7.0	6.1	4.8	2.9	2.8	1.7	.5	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	8.8	6.9	6.1	4.1	4.5	3.0	.6	.4	.7	.5	.3	.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	5.9	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	.3	.2	.5	.5	.3	.2
Engines and turbines.....	7.6	4.3	3.2	3.8	1.7	1.2	.2	.3	.9	2.0	.4	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(¹)	3.0	(¹)	2.7	(¹)	1.6	(¹)	.3	(¹)	.5	(¹)	.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4	.3
Metalworking machinery.....	8.8	4.8	3.7	2.2	2.7	1.5	.5	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2
Machine tools.....	10.1	4.8	3.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.4	.2	.3	(¹)	.1	.3	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	10.2	6.1	5.4	4.2	3.6	2.4	1.1	.5	.5	1.2	.2	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	5.4	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.1
General industrial machinery.....	6.2	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	.9	.3	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	4.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	.8	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.1	2.8	4.1	2.4	2.0	1.3	.2	.1	1.6	.8	.3	.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	6.3	4.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2
Electrical machinery.....	6.6	4.4	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	4.6	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2
Communication equipment.....	8.3	5.7	3.4	2.4	2.5	1.4	.4	.3	.2	.6	.3	.1
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	12.9	8.8	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.5	.5	.5	.3	.6	.4	.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	1.5	.7	1.5	1.6	1.0	.5	.1	.1	.2	.8	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	7.6	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.7	1.6	.3	.3	.4	1.0	.3	.1
Transportation equipment.....	10.7	7.0	7.5	4.4	4.9	2.6	.6	.4	1.6	1.2	.4	.2
Automobiles.....	9.8	6.4	7.6	4.2	6.0	3.2	.7	.4	.5	.4	.4	.2
Aircraft and parts.....	8.6	5.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.2
Aircraft.....	9.3	5.3	3.6	2.2	2.5	1.5	.2	.1	.4	.4	.5	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	6.4	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.3	.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	4.3	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.5	.1	.1	(¹)	(¹)	.2	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	8.4	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(¹)	20.5	(¹)	13.8	(¹)	2.0	(¹)	.7	(¹)	11.0	(¹)	.1
Railroad equipment.....	8.6	7.0	6.5	4.6	2.1	.8	.1	.1	4.0	3.4	.3	.3
Locomotives and parts.....	8.0	5.4	1.9	1.1	1.2	.5	.1	(¹)	.5	.4	.1	.2
Railroad and streetcars.....	9.2	8.6	10.6	8.2	2.6	1.1	.2	.1	7.2	6.6	.6	.4
Other transportation equipment.....	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	.4	(¹)	.5	.3	.1	.1
Instruments and related products.....	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	.3	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(¹)	2.4	(¹)	.7	(¹)	.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.2	(¹)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	4.9	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	.2	(¹)	(¹)	.1	.3	.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	5.4	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8.7	5.5	4.2	2.7	2.9	1.8	.4	.2	.6	.6	.3	.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5.8	3.4	3.8	2.0	3.1	1.3	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	5.7	4.2	4.9	3.8	3.8	2.7	.4	.5	.2	.3	.5	.3
Iron.....	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.6	.9	.1	(¹)	.2	.3	.5	.4
Copper.....	6.9	5.3	7.1	5.3	6.1	4.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.7	.4
Lead and zinc.....	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.7	.3	.4	.1	.5	.4	.2
Anthracite mining.....	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.2	(¹)	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.5	1.8	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	.1	.1	.5	.8	.2	.2
Communication.....	(¹)	2.1	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	1.2	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1	(¹)	.1
Telephone.....	(¹)	2.7	(¹)	1.3	(¹)	.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.3	(¹)	.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$58.32	41.3	\$1.412	\$65.81	45.2	\$1.456	\$61.37	41.3	\$1.486	\$66.57	36.8	\$1.809	\$72.12	38.0	\$1.898
1949: Average.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.08	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941
1949: August.....	58.18	39.5	1.473	57.32	39.1	1.460	56.26	38.0	1.479	59.87	40.1	1.493	42.80	23.4	1.829	49.51	26.1	1.897
September.....	58.96	39.6	1.489	59.15	39.3	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.24	31.8	1.863	52.46	27.0	1.943
October.....	59.63	40.1	1.487	54.46	35.5	1.534	59.20	40.3	1.409	61.95	40.7	1.522	75.81	39.2	1.934	63.10	31.9	1.978
November.....	52.73	35.7	1.477	38.78	26.6	1.458	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.99	40.7	1.523	67.94	35.7	1.903	68.17	34.1	1.999
December.....	62.32	41.6	1.498	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919
1950: January.....	63.71	42.0	1.517	58.68	39.7	1.478	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.36	24.5	1.933
February.....	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.520	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962
March.....	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009
April.....	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	38.0	2.022
May.....	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.590	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005
June.....	63.40	41.5	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015
July.....	63.95	41.5	1.541	62.37	41.5	1.503	70.27	44.0	1.597	63.04	39.8	1.584	68.13	34.6	1.969	68.75	34.1	2.016
August.....	65.16	42.2	1.544	61.15	40.9	1.495	73.72	45.9	1.696	64.81	41.2	1.573	65.41	33.1	1.976	69.83	34.9	2.001
Mining—Continued																		
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Total: Contract construction					
	Petroleum and natural gas production												Nonbuilding construction					
													Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street		
																Other nonbuilding construction		
1948: Average.....	\$66.68	40.0	\$1.667	\$55.31	44.5	\$1.243	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$68.67	40.0	\$1.716
1949: Average.....	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820
1949: August.....	70.74	40.1	1.764	57.86	44.3	1.306	72.13	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	75.69	41.5	1.822
September.....	72.40	40.4	1.792	58.68	43.2	1.312	70.73	37.7	1.874	70.82	40.9	1.720	69.75	41.6	1.607	73.81	40.5	1.823
October.....	73.87	41.2	1.793	57.77	44.2	1.307	72.06	38.3	1.881	72.71	41.8	1.741	68.37	42.3	1.617	75.83	41.4	1.831
November.....	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.882
December.....	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	38.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855
1950: January.....	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.36	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.87	38.5	1.807
February.....	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829
March.....	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819
April.....	74.41	41.2	1.866	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813
May.....	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832
June.....	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847
July.....	75.84	41.9	1.810	60.83	44.5	1.367	73.91	37.9	1.950	73.92	41.6	1.777	69.60	41.7	1.669	77.27	41.5	1.862
August.....	71.18	40.4	1.762	61.43	45.1	1.362	75.92	38.5	1.972	76.74	42.8	1.793	74.78	44.3	1.688	78.29	41.6	1.882
Contract construction—Continued																		
Building construction																		
	Total: Building construction						General contractors						Special-trade contractors					
													Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		
																Painting and decorating		
																Electrical work		
1948: Average.....	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.85	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.094
1949: Average.....	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211
1949: August.....	71.95	37.2	1.932	68.62	36.8	1.848	76.99	37.8	2.036	79.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992	87.80	39.7	2.210
September.....	70.69	36.5	1.938	67.89	36.5	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.041	78.59	38.9	2.032	71.59	35.7	2.006	87.80	38.8	2.210
October.....	71.80	36.9	1.944	67.89	36.5	1.861	76.51	37.5	2.041	80.32	38.9	2.064	71.41	35.7	2.001	86.49	39.0	2.215
November.....	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.065	68.88	34.8	1.996	85.28	38.2	2.233
December.....	70.25	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217
1950: January.....	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.46	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.091	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245
February.....	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263
March.....	68.83	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.3	1.979	88.62	37.0	2.260
April.....	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.4	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287
May.....	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280
June.....	73.82	37.0	1.995	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280
July.....	74.00	37.0	2.000	69.00	36.7	1.880	77.79	37.2	2.091	80.77	38.3	2.109	71.23	35.9	1.984	86.22	37.7	2.287
August.....	75.74	37.4	2.025	70.92	36.9	1.922	79.49	37.8	2.103	81.83	38.8	2.109	72.65	36.0	2.018	89.24	38.2	2.336

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$59.65	36.9	\$1.888	\$69.61	35.4	\$1.969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2.175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1.792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1.710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1.709
1949: Average.....	71.39	36.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.837	62.86	33.7	1.750	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: August.....	73.36	36.9	1.988	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.330	66.45	36.3	1.831	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
September.....	71.58	36.1	1.982	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
October.....	72.26	36.5	1.978	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
November.....	70.77	33.7	1.984	71.69	35.0	2.047	74.76	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	68.46	37.3	1.864
December.....	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.8	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.709	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January.....	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February.....	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.853	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
March.....	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.60	35.7	1.896
April.....	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.063	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May.....	74.46	36.2	2.057	70.98	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	65.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June.....	75.81	36.8	2.060	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.3	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.795	74.74	39.4	1.897
July.....	75.96	36.8	2.064	74.16	34.9	2.125	89.39	35.8	2.497	67.88	38.9	1.745	65.70	36.4	1.805	73.11	38.6	1.894
August.....	78.00	37.7	2.069	76.71	36.1	2.125	90.97	35.8	2.541	69.50	39.2	1.773	67.98	37.6	1.808	77.79	40.9	1.902
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ¹			Nondurable goods ¹			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1948: Average.....	\$54.14	40.1	\$1.350	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.410	\$50.61	39.6	\$1.278	\$57.20	41.6	\$1.375	\$51.87	42.0	\$1.255	\$58.37	43.3	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.409	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.384
1949: August.....	54.70	39.1	1.399	57.89	39.3	1.473	51.31	38.9	1.319	58.44	39.7	1.472	53.00	41.7	1.271	56.87	41.0	1.387
September.....	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.69	39.6	1.482	52.59	39.6	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.63	41.8	1.283	57.78	41.6	1.389
October.....	55.26	39.7	1.392	58.17	39.9	1.458	52.47	39.6	1.325	59.97	40.3	1.488	53.83	41.7	1.291	56.81	41.1	1.375
November.....	54.43	39.1	1.392	56.92	39.0	1.457	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.16	41.6	1.302	60.23	42.9	1.404
December.....	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.498	54.57	41.4	1.318	60.98	43.4	1.408
1950: January.....	56.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.91	39.4	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.94	41.4	1.327	60.19	42.9	1.403
February.....	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.05	40.7	1.328	55.99	40.4	1.386
March.....	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
April.....	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May.....	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June.....	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July.....	59.21	40.5	1.462	62.85	41.0	1.533	54.69	39.8	1.374	64.52	42.2	1.529	56.85	42.3	1.344	59.40	41.8	1.421
August.....	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.65	40.5	1.374	64.80	41.7	1.554	56.41	42.0	1.343	58.41	40.9	1.428
Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1948: Average.....	\$59.15	43.4	\$1.363	\$52.26	45.4	\$1.151	\$42.63	38.2	\$1.116	\$54.53	44.3	\$1.231	\$57.23	46.3	\$1.236	\$51.01	45.3	\$1.126
1949: Average.....	58.02	41.5	1.398	54.61	44.8	1.219	43.77	38.8	1.128	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190
1949: August.....	57.34	40.9	1.402	54.72	45.0	1.216	44.27	40.8	1.085	57.46	44.0	1.306	58.70	44.3	1.325	55.75	46.3	1.204
September.....	58.31	41.5	1.405	55.28	44.4	1.245	44.79	40.1	1.117	58.92	44.3	1.330	62.70	45.8	1.369	56.57	47.1	1.201
October.....	56.80	40.9	1.391	54.76	44.2	1.239	45.92	40.0	1.148	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192
November.....	61.03	42.8	1.426	53.95	43.9	1.229	41.29	37.1	1.113	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	45.6	1.196
December.....	61.99	43.5	1.425	54.29	44.1	1.231	43.26	36.6	1.182	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197
1950: January.....	61.16	43.1	1.419	55.67	44.5	1.251	45.15	38.2	1.182	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.69	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196
February.....	56.50	40.3	1.402	54.88	43.8	1.253	44.94	37.7	1.192	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203
March.....	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.63	43.7	1.250	44.79	36.8	1.217	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230
April.....	56.22	39.7	1.416	54.79	43.9	1.248	44.32	36.3	1.221	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	56.06	45.5	1.232
May.....	57.55	40.5	1.421	55.02	44.3	1.242	45.01	37.2	1.210	56.35	42.4	1.329	57.36	42.9	1.337	55.72	44.9	1.241
June.....	58.45	41.1	1.427	55.85	45.0	1.241	45.94	38.9	1.181	58.47	43.9	1.332	58.51	43.5	1.345	57.63	46.7	1.234
July.....	59.95	41.6	1.441	57.43	45.4	1.265	47.78	41.4	1.154	60.79	44.6	1.363	61.92	45.0	1.376	60.80	47.5	1.280
August.....	58.97	40.7	1.449	57.17	45.3	1.262	48.39	40.8	1.186	63.10	45.2	1.396	65.64	46.0	1.427	57.89	45.4	1.275

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products			Sugar		Confectionery and related products			Confectionery		Beverages			Bottled soft drinks				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1948: Average.....	\$46.35	42.4	\$1.164	\$52.04	41.8	\$1.245	\$44.00	40.0	\$1.100	\$41.46	39.6	\$1.047	\$61.43	41.9	\$1.466	\$46.26	44.1	\$1.049
1949: Average.....	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40	43.8	1.105
1949: August.....	51.83	41.5	1.249	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.39	40.2	1.120	42.80	40.0	1.070	66.24	41.4	1.600	49.88	44.1	1.131
September.....	52.88	42.1	1.256	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.70	42.1	1.133	44.03	41.3	1.096	64.02	40.7	1.595	48.32	43.3	1.116
October.....	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.5	1.590	49.37	45.0	1.097
November.....	52.12	41.4	1.250	60.82	45.0	1.287	45.86	40.8	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.60	40.1	1.586	48.24	43.7	1.104
December.....	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097
1950: January.....	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.308	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.52	39.7	1.600	46.67	42.5	1.098
February.....	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.303	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.52	40.0	1.613	46.98	42.4	1.108
March.....	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.301	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.095	65.16	40.1	1.625	46.72	41.9	1.115
April.....	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	43.77	37.9	1.155	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90	42.5	1.127
May.....	53.12	41.6	1.277	57.59	41.4	1.391	45.36	39.1	1.160	43.56	39.0	1.117	66.71	41.1	1.623	48.64	43.2	1.126
June.....	53.21	41.9	1.270	59.23	42.4	1.397	46.37	39.6	1.171	44.36	39.4	1.126	68.96	42.0	1.642	51.29	44.1	1.163
July.....	53.66	41.6	1.290	66.32	45.8	1.448	46.02	38.8	1.186	44.12	38.5	1.146	70.79	42.8	1.654	50.57	43.0	1.176
August.....	54.34	41.7	1.303	64.98	45.6	1.425	48.00	40.4	1.188	45.71	40.1	1.140	68.34	41.9	1.631	50.37	43.2	1.166
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Tobacco manufactures																		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber ²			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery ³			Seamless hosiery ⁴			Knit outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$44.36	39.4	\$1.126	\$52.45	40.1	\$1.308	\$41.14	37.5	\$1.097	\$52.85	38.8	\$1.362	\$30.27	35.2	\$0.860	\$39.75	38.0	\$1.046
1949: Average.....	42.89	37.2	1.153	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.359	31.45	35.5	.886	40.06	38.1	1.075
1949: August.....	42.71	37.2	1.148	51.16	39.2	1.308	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.40	35.8	.877	39.81	37.8	1.048
September.....	44.24	38.3	1.155	51.94	39.5	1.315	42.22	37.8	1.117	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.86	36.0	.885	40.69	38.5	1.057
October.....	46.06	39.6	1.164	53.27	39.8	1.335	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.6	1.393	33.76	37.8	.893	42.51	39.8	1.068
November.....	46.56	39.9	1.167	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.86	39.1	1.403	33.68	37.5	.898	42.34	39.5	1.072
December.....	47.19	40.4	1.168	53.92	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	33.42	37.3	.896	41.16	38.4	1.072
1950: January.....	47.04	40.1	1.173	52.97	39.7	1.323	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.408	32.92	36.3	.907	41.47	37.8	1.097
February.....	47.07	40.2	1.171	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	34.50	36.2	.953	42.74	38.3	1.116
March.....	48.85	40.0	1.172	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	33.29	34.5	.965	43.80	38.9	1.126
April.....	44.66	38.4	1.163	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.6	1.377	31.78	32.8	.969	43.05	38.2	1.127
May.....	44.35	38.3	1.158	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.367	31.17	32.2	.968	42.75	37.9	1.128
June.....	45.24	38.9	1.163	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.2	1.156	50.62	37.3	1.357	33.13	34.3	.966	43.42	38.7	1.122
July.....	45.98	39.3	1.170	53.85	40.4	1.333	42.74	37.0	1.155	51.89	37.9	1.369	33.32	35.0	.952	42.22	37.9	1.114
August.....	47.94	40.7	1.178	54.60	40.9	1.335	45.51	39.2	1.161	54.94	39.7	1.384	37.03	38.1	.972	44.03	39.7	1.109
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$37.40	37.7	\$0.992	\$51.00	41.0	\$1.244	\$58.13	42.0	\$1.384	\$58.09	41.7	\$1.393	\$47.96	39.7	\$1.208	\$49.17	36.5	\$1.347
1949: Average.....	36.34	36.2	1.004	51.80	40.3	1.278	56.80	39.5	1.428	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394
1949: August.....	38.88	37.0	.996	50.59	39.9	1.268	54.14	38.1	1.421	53.24	37.1	1.435	47.48	38.6	1.230	50.41	36.4	1.358
September.....	38.85	36.7	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.282	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.434	49.56	39.0	1.242	49.49	35.6	1.394
October.....	38.78	36.7	1.002	52.69	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.433	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	38.6	1.234	45.55	33.3	1.368
November.....	37.71	37.6	1.003	52.91	41.3	1.281	58.57	40.7	1.439	58.67	40.1	1.463	48.18	38.2	1.229	45.86	32.9	1.394
December.....	37.07	37.0	1.002	53.84	41.9	1.285	59.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.250	50.55	35.7	1.410
1950: January.....	37.29	36.7	1.016	52.03	40.3	1.291	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.41	41.3	1.487	49.80	40.0	1.245	53.44	37.5	1.425
February.....	38.42	37.3	1.030	53.37	41.5	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.62	41.3	1.492	50.91	40.6	1.254	53.03	37.4	1.418
March.....	38.40	37.1	1.035	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363
April.....	35.71	34.5	1.035	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380
May.....	35.26	34.0	1.037	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408
June.....	36.30	35.0	1.037	51.18	39.8	1.286	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424
July.....	38.31	36.8	1.041	50.71	39.4	1.287	59.67	40.4	1.477	59.54	39.8	1.496	51.93	40.6	1.279	51.39	36.5	1.408
August.....	41.21	39.4	1.046	56.24	43.0	1.308	61.37	41.3	1.486	60.92	40.4	1.508	53.11	41.3	1.286	53.29	37.9	1.414
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$42.79	36.2	\$1.182	\$50.11	36.6	\$1.369	\$33.20	36.2	\$0.917	\$33.50	36.1	\$0.928	\$35.31	35.7	\$0.989	\$26.40	35.7	\$0.742
1949: Average.....	41.89	35.8	1.170	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.6	.773
1949: August.....	41.95	35.7	1.178	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	36.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.757
September.....	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.90	35.4	1.353	33.87	36.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.768
October.....	42.63	36.5	1.168	47.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.75	37.1	.753
November.....	40.38	35.7	1.131	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	36.8	.919	34.78	37.6	.925	33.60	34.6	.971	28.22	36.7	.760
December.....	41.82	35.9	1.165	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.52	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779
1950: January.....	42.70	36.0	1.186	47.72	35.4	1.348	33.63	36.2	.920	33.43	35.6	.939	36.47	36.8	.991	27.80	35.6	.781
February.....	44.48	36.7	1.212	49.88	37.0	1.348	35.64	36.4	.979	35.19	36.2	.972	39.29	37.9	1.036	30.55	35.4	.863
March.....	43.50	36.4	1.195	50.81	37.5	1.355	35.62	36.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862
April.....	40.80	35.2	1.159	47.46	35.5	1.337	35.90	36.5	.986	35.02	35.7	.981	39.33	38.0	1.035	29.75	34.0	.871
May.....	41.27	35.7	1.156	48.92	36.7	1.333	35.29	35.9	.983	34.81	35.7	.975	39.81	38.1	1.045	31.18	35.8	.871
June.....	41.89	35.8	1.170	48.99	36.7	1.335	35.55	36.2	.982	34.82	35.6	.978	39.34	37.9	1.038	30.66	35.4	.866
July.....	43.30	36.2	1.196	49.07	36.7	1.337	35.61	36.3	.981	34.82	35.6	.978	38.70	37.5	1.032	31.25	36.0	.868
August.....	46.18	37.7	1.225	51.14	37.8	1.353	37.45	37.9	.988	36.79	37.5	.981	40.34	38.6	1.045	32.73	37.8	.866

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																	
	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$51.49	35.1	\$1.46	\$48.72	34.8	\$1.40	\$31.59	36.1	\$0.875	\$70.60	35.0	\$2.017	\$35.32	36.6	\$0.965	\$34.12	36.3	\$0.940
1949: Average	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.20	34.4	1.372	32.23	36.5	.883	66.38	33.8	1.964	35.79	36.6	.978	34.08	36.1	.944
1949: August	50.40	34.4	1.465	46.21	34.1	1.355	30.88	35.3	.874	67.61	34.3	1.971	35.48	36.8	.964	33.84	36.1	.929
September	53.13	35.8	1.454	50.20	35.4	1.418	33.08	37.8	.878	69.73	35.2	1.981	37.24	38.0	.960	38.82	37.7	.950
October	49.49	34.2	1.447	46.98	33.7	1.304	31.45	35.0	.876	64.88	33.0	1.966	38.10	38.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949
November	45.80	33.6	1.363	44.09	33.3	1.351	31.00	34.5	.874	58.38	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.962	36.37	37.1	.923
December	49.13	34.5	1.424	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957
1950: January	50.86	35.0	1.453	48.30	34.9	1.384	31.38	35.1	.894	66.97	34.7	1.930	36.54	36.8	.994	34.78	36.5	.953
February	52.63	35.9	1.466	48.89	35.4	1.381	34.95	37.1	.942	69.83	35.5	1.967	37.52	37.0	1.014	36.03	36.5	.987
March	49.67	35.4	1.403	49.37	35.8	1.379	35.83	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991
April	49.06	34.5	1.335	49.44	35.7	1.385	34.99	36.6	.956	51.19	29.1	1.759	36.22	35.2	1.029	34.09	34.3	.994
May	45.57	34.6	1.317	48.71	35.3	1.380	35.31	36.4	.970	50.13	29.7	1.688	36.15	35.2	1.027	33.69	34.1	.988
June	45.87	33.8	1.357	45.69	34.1	1.340	32.92	33.7	.977	58.41	33.9	1.723	36.43	35.4	1.029	34.25	34.6	.990
July	49.69	34.8	1.428	45.71	35.0	1.306	32.37	33.2	.975	66.29	35.3	1.878	37.25	36.2	1.029	35.44	35.8	.990
August	53.91	36.3	1.485	50.01	35.8	1.397	34.90	36.2	.964	72.30	36.7	1.970	40.26	38.6	1.043	38.28	38.2	1.002
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																	
	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$50.22	34.8	\$1.443	\$36.72	36.5	\$1.006	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.150	\$38.49	38.0	\$1.013	\$51.38	41.5	\$1.238	\$60.26	38.7	\$1.557
1949: Average	53.55	35.3	1.517	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043	51.72	40.6	1.274	61.31	39.1	1.568
1949: August	54.40	36.1	1.507	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.54	36.3	1.173	39.77	38.2	1.041	52.87	40.7	1.290	67.16	41.1	1.534
September	64.40	39.8	1.618	38.18	37.1	1.029	44.35	37.3	1.189	40.86	38.8	1.053	52.83	40.7	1.298	64.08	40.0	1.602
October	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039	54.17	41.7	1.260	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	43.81	29.8	1.485	36.89	36.6	1.006	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.280	61.58	39.2	1.571
December	50.35	34.7	1.451	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044	52.66	41.3	1.275	62.13	39.8	1.561
1950: January	55.11	36.4	1.514	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.136	40.99	38.2	1.073	48.02	39.2	1.225	59.23	37.4	1.343
February	64.36	40.2	1.601	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072	50.55	39.8	1.270	54.89	37.6	1.459
March	62.56	39.2	1.596	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078	52.24	40.4	1.263	62.94	38.4	1.639
April	44.91	30.7	1.463	35.67	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073	53.36	40.7	1.311	65.31	39.2	1.666
May	46.06	31.7	1.453	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090	54.38	40.7	1.336	67.37	39.7	1.697
June	49.72	33.1	1.502	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102	56.28	41.6	1.353	67.85	39.7	1.709
July	50.35	33.7	1.500	39.09	36.6	1.068	44.10	36.6	1.205	42.72	38.8	1.101	56.28	41.2	1.366	70.29	40.7	1.727
August	61.22	38.7	1.582	40.88	37.2	1.099	46.31	38.4	1.206	43.55	39.2	1.111	58.46	42.3	1.382	76.02	43.0	1.768
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)-Continued																	
	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general ²			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$51.83	41.5	\$1.249	\$51.87	41.4	\$1.253	\$54.95	43.3	\$1.269	\$53.40	43.2	\$1.236	\$41.57	41.4	\$1.004	\$42.30	42.1	\$1.007
1949: Average	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	55.06	41.9	1.314	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036
1949: August	53.53	40.8	1.312	54.14	40.8	1.327	54.19	41.3	1.312	53.71	41.7	1.288	42.03	39.8	1.056	42.91	40.1	1.070
September	53.35	40.6	1.314	54.04	40.6	1.331	55.66	42.1	1.322	54.91	42.4	1.285	43.04	40.6	1.060	43.89	41.1	1.066
October	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.20	41.6	1.329	57.68	43.3	1.332	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.38	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070
November	52.89	41.0	1.290	53.03	41.0	1.308	56.18	42.4	1.325	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049
December	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	58.87	44.2	1.332	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054
1950: January	47.38	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	56.14	42.4	1.324	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038
February	50.59	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	57.04	42.5	1.342	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079
March	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	57.74	42.9	1.346	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077
April	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	59.00	43.0	1.372	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089
May	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	59.25	43.0	1.378	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095
June	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	61.27	43.7	1.402	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133
July	55.71	40.9	1.362	56.56	40.9	1.383	59.85	42.9	1.395	58.67	43.3	1.355	47.66	41.0	1.161	48.48	41.9	1.157
August	57.71	42.0	1.374	58.59	42.0	1.395	61.93	43.8	1.414	59.18	43.1	1.373	48.46	41.6	1.165	49.29	42.2	1.168

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued														
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)-Con.			Furniture and fixtures											
				Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered		
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$44.06	42.0	\$1.049	\$48.99	41.1	\$1.102	\$46.76	40.8	\$1.146	\$43.84	41.2	\$1.064	\$50.33	40.1	\$1.255
1949: Average.....	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.250
1949: August.....	43.52	40.0	1.088	49.69	40.4	1.230	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.17	40.2	1.074	49.82	39.2	1.271
September.....	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292
October.....	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297
November.....	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319
December.....	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332
1950: January.....	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313
February.....	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324
March.....	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335
April.....	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337
May.....	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.50	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211	47.17	42.0	1.123	54.42	40.7	1.337
June.....	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340
July.....	45.75	40.7	1.124	52.15	41.0	1.272	49.45	40.5	1.221	46.45	41.0	1.133	53.01	39.8	1.332
August.....	46.99	41.4	1.135	55.00	42.8	1.285	52.91	42.7	1.239	49.57	43.1	1.150	56.63	41.7	1.358
Manufacturing-Continued															
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures-Continued			Paper and allied products											
				Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes		
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$54.59	41.7	\$1.309	\$55.25	42.8	\$1.291	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$50.96	41.7	\$1.222	\$49.48	41.3	\$1.198
1949: Average.....	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258
1949: August.....	55.94	40.8	1.371	56.26	41.8	1.345	60.32	42.6	1.416	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.82	40.3	1.261
September.....	55.91	40.9	1.367	57.64	42.6	1.353	61.06	43.0	1.420	55.30	42.9	1.286	52.49	41.3	1.271
October.....	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.36	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.421	56.20	43.5	1.292	55.54	41.4	1.294
November.....	55.90	41.1	1.360	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.424	56.20	43.5	1.292	55.11	41.0	1.271
December.....	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.90	41.1	1.265
1950: January.....	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433	53.87	41.4	1.294	52.60	41.2	1.279
February.....	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281
March.....	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282
April.....	56.52	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.293
May.....	55.41	40.8	1.358	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.82	43.2	1.431	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.295
June.....	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.0	1.396	64.21	43.8	1.466	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309
July.....	59.47	42.3	1.406	61.45	43.4	1.416	65.95	44.2	1.492	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.31	42.0	1.317
August.....	60.91	43.2	1.410	62.80	44.1	1.424	67.14	44.7	1.502	59.76	44.1	1.355	56.71	42.7	1.328
Manufacturing-Continued															
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued														
	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing		
1948: Average.....	\$74.00	37.6	\$1.968	\$69.55	40.6	\$1.713	\$57.43	38.7	\$1.484	\$66.33	40.3	\$1.646	\$64.15	39.5	\$1.624
1949: Average.....	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582	66.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760
1949: August.....	77.80	35.8	2.114	70.90	39.0	1.818	63.30	39.1	1.619	69.66	39.6	1.759	71.22	39.8	1.808
September.....	80.14	37.5	2.137	74.20	40.0	1.855	65.17	40.3	1.617	70.22	39.9	1.760	73.71	40.7	1.811
October.....	80.05	37.5	2.135	71.01	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.602	69.34	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801
November.....	79.05	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778
December.....	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.1	1.606	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746
1950: January.....	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793
February.....	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806
March.....	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.631	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820
April.....	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.58	39.2	1.826
May.....	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855	64.33	39.3	1.637	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.7	1.807
June.....	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844	64.11	39.5	1.625	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.22	39.6	1.824
July.....	79.13	36.6	2.162	72.56	39.2	1.851	63.34	39.0	1.624	71.79	39.6	1.813	73.07	39.8	1.836
August.....	78.59	36.4	2.159	74.73	39.5	1.892	66.87	40.5	1.651	72.42	40.1	1.806	76.43	41.2	1.855

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$56.23	41.5	\$1.355	\$62.13	40.9	\$1.519	\$57.69	40.4	\$1.428	\$58.75	41.4	\$1.419	\$62.88	39.9	\$1.576	\$53.05	39.5	\$1.343
1949: Average.....	58.63	41.5	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430
1949: August.....	58.77	40.5	1.451	63.20	40.1	1.576	60.68	39.2	1.548	59.56	40.0	1.489	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
September.....	59.66	41.4	1.441	64.96	40.7	1.596	62.33	39.8	1.566	62.45	41.3	1.512	67.97	39.7	1.712	55.96	38.7	1.446
October.....	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.559	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.695	55.63	38.9	1.430
November.....	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.68	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430
December.....	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427
1950: January.....	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.64	40.2	1.608	63.63	40.3	1.579	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440
February.....	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.99	39.1	1.432
March.....	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435
April.....	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453
May.....	61.18	41.2	1.485	65.85	40.7	1.618	63.91	40.5	1.578	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452
June.....	62.39	41.4	1.507	65.32	39.9	1.637	65.16	40.8	1.597	65.23	42.0	1.533	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.76	39.4	1.466
July.....	62.84	41.1	1.529	66.98	40.3	1.662	66.14	40.6	1.629	65.86	42.0	1.568	72.54	41.3	1.800	58.12	39.8	1.494
August.....	63.14	41.4	1.525	66.95	40.7	1.645	65.77	40.5	1.624	63.90	40.7	1.570	70.98	41.1	1.727	59.23	39.3	1.507
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products-Continued																	
	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$53.71	40.6	\$1.323	\$58.40	42.2	\$1.384	\$42.33	41.5	\$1.020	\$50.39	47.4	\$1.063	\$57.90	41.3	\$1.402	\$65.90	42.0	\$1.569
1949: Average.....	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627
1949: August.....	56.32	40.0	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.21	41.1	1.100	52.30	44.7	1.170	61.92	40.3	1.492	66.79	41.1	1.628
September.....	56.95	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.99	40.9	1.130	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.12	41.3	1.504	68.30	41.7	1.638
October.....	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646
November.....	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639
December.....	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660
1950: January.....	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.534	68.14	40.9	1.666
February.....	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.51	41.1	1.667
March.....	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687
April.....	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.44	41.8	1.111	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	68.88	40.9	1.684
May.....	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.53	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.689
June.....	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.2	1.698
July.....	58.17	39.9	1.458	65.03	42.5	1.530	49.36	41.9	1.178	55.02	43.6	1.262	63.52	41.3	1.538	70.20	41.1	1.708
August.....	59.67	40.7	1.466	66.81	43.3	1.543	47.77	41.0	1.165	54.50	44.2	1.253	64.54	41.8	1.544	74.30	42.8	1.736
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal																	
	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$69.23	40.7	\$1.701	\$72.06	40.3	\$1.788	\$58.56	39.7	\$1.475	\$60.59	44.1	\$1.374	\$56.78	39.0	\$1.456	\$62.16	37.2	\$1.671
1949: Average.....	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	36.4	1.738
1949: August.....	72.38	40.3	1.796	75.10	39.8	1.887	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.26	44.3	1.428	57.72	38.3	1.507	62.52	36.0	1.731
September.....	73.85	41.0	1.803	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.39	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.612	64.83	37.3	1.738
October.....	74.09	41.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.09	39.2	1.577	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732
November.....	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737
1950: January.....	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	36.4	1.763
February.....	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755
March.....	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745
April.....	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.585	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775
May.....	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.554	67.44	45.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815
June.....	74.37	41.0	1.814	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824
July.....	76.31	41.7	1.830	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.32	39.6	1.599	70.81	46.8	1.513	66.19	41.5	1.595	76.30	40.8	1.870
August.....	74.22	40.8	1.819	76.14	39.8	1.913	63.72	40.2	1.585	71.12	47.1	1.510	67.61	42.6	1.587	78.35	41.9	1.870

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$51.75	41.8	\$1.238	\$52.47	40.3	\$1.302	\$41.66	37.2	\$1.120	\$33.26	39.6	\$1.345	\$39.71	36.6	\$1.085	\$40.49	37.7	\$1.074
1949: Average	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.068
1949: August	48.78	38.9	1.254	55.46	40.6	1.366	42.00	37.2	1.129	54.34	38.9	1.397	40.04	36.7	1.091	40.83	37.6	1.086
September	51.71	40.4	1.280	56.50	41.3	1.368	41.99	36.8	1.141	54.76	39.0	1.404	39.74	36.0	1.104	41.46	38.0	1.091
October	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375	41.72	36.5	1.143	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.011
November	50.51	39.9	1.266	54.04	39.5	1.368	40.08	35.1	1.142	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.093	41.66	37.8	1.102
December	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.133	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107
1950: January	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381	42.90	37.7	1.138	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108
February	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373	44.08	38.1	1.157	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123
March	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.165	54.69	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130
April	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	34.7	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140
May	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.389	41.56	35.4	1.174	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	34.2	1.123	42.89	36.9	1.154
June	52.07	40.3	1.292	59.23	42.4	1.397	43.60	37.2	1.172	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159
July	52.13	39.7	1.313	59.60	42.6	1.399	44.73	38.1	1.174	56.65	39.7	1.427	42.49	37.7	1.127	44.20	38.2	1.157
August	54.27	42.3	1.283	60.48	43.2	1.400	46.45	39.2	1.185	58.49	40.7	1.437	44.35	38.8	1.143	45.82	39.6	1.157
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			
1948: Average	\$53.46	40.9	\$1.307	\$54.06	39.2	\$1.379	\$52.05	39.7	\$1.311	\$47.61	38.8	\$1.227	\$54.76	41.9	\$1.307	\$49.57	40.4	\$1.227
1949: Average	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.359	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.276
1949: August	54.17	39.6	1.368	56.08	39.0	1.438	53.58	39.6	1.353	49.15	38.1	1.290	58.36	41.6	1.403	49.51	38.8	1.275
September	54.73	39.6	1.382	55.89	38.2	1.463	51.59	37.3	1.383	50.53	38.9	1.299	59.16	41.6	1.422	50.04	39.0	1.283
October	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.390	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	38.9	1.281
November	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.459	54.62	39.9	1.369	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288
December	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.285
1950: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.494	55.28	39.6	1.396	51.30	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.52	38.6	1.283
February	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.387	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279
March	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286
April	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.58	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306
May	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.78	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.361	50.96	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325
June	58.12	41.1	1.414	59.74	40.2	1.486	55.23	40.4	1.367	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.435	54.09	40.7	1.329
July	58.55	40.8	1.435	60.33	39.3	1.535	55.00	39.2	1.403	49.99	37.7	1.326	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.00	40.6	1.330
August	59.39	41.5	1.431	59.39	39.7	1.496	52.95	38.4	1.379	51.84	39.6	1.309	61.27	42.2	1.452	54.65	41.0	1.333
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			
1948: Average	\$49.05	42.5	\$1.154	\$49.46	38.7	\$1.278	\$56.49	44.8	\$1.261	\$56.22	44.4	\$1.282	\$55.10	41.0	\$1.344	\$61.03	40.1	\$1.522
1949: Average	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.85	36.4	1.342	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.356	60.78	38.3	1.587
1949: August	50.40	42.6	1.183	46.84	34.9	1.342	59.50	44.6	1.334	61.39	44.2	1.389	53.69	38.6	1.391	59.45	37.6	1.581
September	50.68	42.3	1.198	46.82	35.1	1.334	60.30	44.8	1.346	62.62	44.7	1.401	53.37	39.1	1.416	60.42	37.6	1.607
October	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.71	37.7	1.345	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556
November	50.53	42.0	1.203	50.97	37.7	1.352	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.48	36.4	1.579
December	49.39	41.4	1.193	51.16	37.7	1.357	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597
1950: January	47.81	41.0	1.166	48.99	36.1	1.357	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.33	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615
February	47.14	40.5	1.164	50.00	36.9	1.355	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603
March	48.26	41.0	1.177	50.37	37.2	1.354	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604
April	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.26	36.9	1.362	59.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.5	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	65.00	40.4	1.609
May	54.16	43.4	1.248	50.46	37.1	1.360	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619
June	54.63	43.6	1.253	48.71	35.3	1.380	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.09	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630
July	54.80	43.7	1.254	49.76	35.8	1.390	62.60	45.1	1.388	60.78	44.3	1.372	59.99	41.2	1.456	66.83	40.6	1.646
August	55.82	44.2	1.263	52.30	37.6	1.391	64.01	45.4	1.410	63.04	44.9	1.404	62.41	42.6	1.465	67.73	41.3	1.646

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$62.41	39.5	\$1.580	\$58.45	40.7	\$1.436	\$57.46	40.9	\$1.405	\$59.19	40.4	\$1.465	\$59.93	40.6	\$1.476	\$58.22	41.0	\$1.420
1949: Average	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494
1949: August	61.33	37.6	1.631	53.50	36.2	1.478	53.00	36.6	1.448	53.56	35.2	1.520	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.39	39.4	1.482
September	62.07	37.1	1.673	54.39	36.6	1.456	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.3	1.543	53.41	35.0	1.526	59.24	39.6	1.460
October	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471
November	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483
December	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479
1950: January	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503
February	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491
March	61.84	37.5	1.619	60.33	39.9	1.512	59.81	40.3	1.481	61.70	39.6	1.538	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502
April	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.538	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510
May	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530	63.24	44.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519
June	66.63	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.541	64.08	42.3	1.515	65.87	41.9	1.572	65.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529
July	67.83	39.9	1.700	63.95	41.5	1.541	63.31	40.9	1.548	64.49	41.1	1.569	65.45	41.5	1.577	62.72	40.1	1.564
August	67.78	40.3	1.682	66.20	42.6	1.554	66.20	42.3	1.565	65.45	41.5	1.577	66.25	41.8	1.585	63.07	40.9	1.542
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$57.14	40.9	\$1.397	\$58.95	41.4	\$1.424	\$57.81	40.2	\$1.438	\$60.42	40.8	\$1.481	\$53.88	39.1	\$1.378	\$59.96	40.0	\$1.499
1949: Average	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562
1949: August	55.76	39.2	1.448	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.14	38.6	1.558
September	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.65	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.50	39.3	1.565
October	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.673	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.69	39.1	1.584
December	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584
1950: January	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584
February	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.30	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577
March	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.25	40.9	1.522	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572
April	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581
May	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598
June	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.44	41.0	1.523	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.52	41.6	1.599
July	61.49	39.8	1.545	63.06	41.0	1.538	67.55	42.3	1.597	73.33	44.2	1.659	56.68	38.9	1.457	64.99	40.8	1.593
August	61.85	40.8	1.516	62.99	40.9	1.540	68.66	42.7	1.608	74.03	44.3	1.671	58.31	39.8	1.465	67.01	41.8	1.603
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$63.08	40.8	\$1.546	\$65.16	40.8	\$1.597	\$62.17	40.5	\$1.535	\$56.68	40.6	\$1.396	\$54.07	40.9	\$1.322	\$54.22	40.8	\$1.320
1949: Average	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.396
1949: August	61.65	38.1	1.618	60.37	36.9	1.636	61.26	38.9	1.612	58.13	39.6	1.468	61.13	42.6	1.455	53.37	38.2	1.397
September	62.52	38.4	1.628	60.15	36.4	1.652	63.34	39.7	1.634	59.25	40.2	1.474	59.06	41.2	1.452	55.18	39.3	1.404
October	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.659	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387
November	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	36.1	1.646	64.55	39.6	1.630	56.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388
December	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667	60.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407
1950: January	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.76	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421
February	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.68	40.3	1.481	58.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.430
March	67.23	40.4	1.664	68.75	39.9	1.723	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428
April	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.80	40.0	1.720	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427
May	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418
June	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457
July	70.51	41.7	1.691	73.39	41.7	1.760	72.46	42.5	1.705	62.71	41.2	1.522	64.03	43.0	1.489	59.54	40.7	1.463
August	72.04	42.3	1.703	74.85	41.7	1.795	74.94	43.9	1.767	64.73	42.2	1.534	67.13	44.4	1.512	61.09	41.5	1.472

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.13	41.3	\$1.238	\$50.07	40.9	\$1.371	\$54.26	40.4	\$1.343	\$57.53	40.2	\$1.431	\$60.40	40.4	\$1.495	\$55.80	40.0	\$1.395
1949: Average.....	50.84	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.420
1949: August.....	49.87	39.3	1.269	51.78	36.8	1.407	55.22	38.4	1.438	57.63	39.5	1.459	59.25	38.5	1.539	56.82	40.1	1.417
September.....	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.63	37.3	1.416	56.88	39.5	1.440	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443
October.....	52.51	40.8	1.287	53.63	38.4	1.407	53.35	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439
November.....	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	66.24	39.3	1.431
December.....	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436
1950: January.....	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443
February.....	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429	61.04	41.3	1.476	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.70	39.2	1.448
March.....	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455
April.....	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473
May.....	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.437	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.30	40.2	1.475
June.....	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	59.90	40.5	1.479
July.....	50.89	39.3	1.295	59.71	40.9	1.460	61.58	41.0	1.502	63.16	41.2	1.533	67.55	41.7	1.620	59.54	40.7	1.493
August.....	55.79	42.2	1.322	63.40	42.1	1.506	61.30	41.0	1.468	64.23	41.7	1.541	67.19	41.5	1.619	62.01	41.7	1.487
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$58.17	41.2	\$1.412	\$57.68	41.2	\$1.400	\$58.79	41.2	\$1.427	\$56.64	40.6	\$1.395	\$56.66	40.1	\$1.413	\$58.39	40.3	\$1.449
1949: Average.....	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91	41.1	1.482	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519
1949: August.....	59.83	40.4	1.481	62.32	41.8	1.491	59.10	39.8	1.485	57.70	39.6	1.457	60.06	39.8	1.506	61.88	40.0	1.547
September.....	60.99	40.8	1.485	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.458	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.5	1.556
October.....	59.48	40.5	1.468	60.97	41.7	1.465	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519
November.....	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.453	57.82	38.7	1.494
December.....	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.490	62.18	40.4	1.539
1950: January.....	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.51	41.2	1.493	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.93	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557
February.....	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01	40.7	1.499	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532
March.....	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534
April.....	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531
May.....	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25	41.2	1.511	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550
June.....	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40	41.6	1.524	61.22	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575
July.....	61.55	40.2	1.531	60.12	39.5	1.522	61.42	40.7	1.509	61.61	41.1	1.499	64.60	41.6	1.553	66.79	41.9	1.594
August.....	64.34	42.0	1.532	64.16	42.1	1.524	61.77	41.1	1.503	64.13	42.3	1.516	66.28	42.3	1.567	68.71	42.6	1.613
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																	
	Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$56.88	40.4	\$1.408	\$60.52	41.2	\$1.469	\$63.50	40.5	\$1.568	\$60.59	40.5	\$1.496	\$62.05	40.8	\$1.532	\$58.82	39.4	\$1.451
1949: Average.....	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.98	39.3	1.526
1949: August.....	57.92	39.0	1.485	59.86	39.1	1.531	62.93	38.8	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.25	39.3	1.584	59.48	38.9	1.529
September.....	59.15	39.7	1.490	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	39.3	1.623	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545
October.....	59.85	40.3	1.468	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.18	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529
November.....	57.51	39.2	1.465	59.21	38.5	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	36.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524
December.....	60.66	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539
1950: January.....	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546
February.....	60.47	40.5	1.493	62.55	40.3	1.552	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556
March.....	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560	63.90	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561
April.....	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33	41.0	1.569	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552
May.....	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576	68.79	40.8	1.686	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556
June.....	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.69	41.5	1.583	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.588	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.558
July.....	63.88	41.7	1.532	66.27	41.6	1.593	68.03	39.9	1.705	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.21	39.8	1.563
August.....	66.40	42.7	1.555	67.65	42.2	1.603	70.53	41.2	1.712	64.44	40.3	1.599	66.26	40.6	1.632	61.96	39.9	1.583

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$60.33	42.1	\$1.433	\$62.94	42.1	\$1.495	\$61.57	42.2	\$1.459	\$62.98	42.1	\$1.496	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.560	\$60.62	42.3	\$1.433
1949: Average	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503
1949: August	57.00	38.8	1.469	59.97	38.6	1.551	58.32	38.6	1.511	60.22	39.0	1.544	62.09	38.0	1.634	59.67	39.7	1.503
September	57.11	38.8	1.472	60.37	38.9	1.552	58.36	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.27	39.8	1.640	60.30	39.8	1.515
October	57.07	38.8	1.471	60.41	38.8	1.557	57.64	38.2	1.502	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.515
November	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44	38.4	1.548	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522
December	59.34	40.2	1.476	61.73	39.7	1.555	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524
1950: January	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42	39.4	1.559	59.68	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.64	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521
February	61.38	40.8	1.504	63.96	40.6	1.573	61.50	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.37	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526
March	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526
April	63.11	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608	64.69	41.6	1.555	68.95	42.2	1.636	69.56	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528
May	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.57	42.3	1.621	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.69	42.6	1.636	72.25	42.8	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535
June	65.20	42.7	1.527	69.81	42.8	1.631	66.38	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540
July	65.28	42.5	1.536	71.12	43.1	1.650	66.72	42.2	1.581	71.12	43.0	1.654	77.04	44.2	1.743	63.60	41.3	1.540
August	65.99	42.6	1.549	73.74	44.5	1.657	71.32	44.3	1.610	72.44	43.9	1.650	76.85	44.3	1.737	65.23	42.0	1.553
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$59.78	41.2	\$1.451	\$61.49	41.1	\$1.496	\$65.54	41.2	\$1.615	\$55.65	41.1	\$1.354	\$58.98	40.4	\$1.460	\$58.29	39.9	\$1.461
1949: Average	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.60	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538
1949: August	58.39	38.9	1.501	60.87	38.6	1.577	67.15	39.5	1.700	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.565
September	59.00	39.1	1.509	62.69	39.5	1.587	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.71	41.1	1.550	64.14	40.7	1.576
October	59.72	39.5	1.512	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.99	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.452	60.99	39.5	1.544	60.32	38.2	1.553
November	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.589	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547
December	59.96	39.8	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544
1950: January	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.24	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550
February	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564
March	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.18	39.8	1.587	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	64.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578
April	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.40	40.1	1.586	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.586
May	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593
June	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.593	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608
July	65.71	41.8	1.572	65.93	40.9	1.612	71.16	40.8	1.744	60.32	41.2	1.464	67.12	41.9	1.602	67.67	41.8	1.619
August	66.94	42.5	1.575	67.84	41.8	1.623	72.32	41.3	1.751	63.94	42.8	1.494	66.45	41.3	1.609	65.16	40.1	1.625
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery								
	Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$57.62	40.1	\$1.437	\$58.77	40.2	\$1.462	\$55.66	40.1	\$1.388	\$58.34	40.4	\$1.444	\$59.55	40.4	\$1.474	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.430
1949: Average	57.59	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513
1949: August	57.20	38.5	1.488	58.31	39.0	1.495	56.73	39.1	1.451	59.74	39.3	1.520	61.62	39.6	1.556	62.79	40.8	1.539
September	57.37	38.4	1.494	59.44	37.7	1.497	57.88	40.4	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.93	40.3	1.538
October	58.06	38.9	1.490	59.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.89	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510
November	58.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493	57.56	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500
December	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504
1950: January	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516
February	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.9	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523
March	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543
April	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546
May	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72	41.1	1.526	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578
June	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.86	41.6	1.535	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581
July	65.12	41.8	1.558	64.72	41.7	1.552	59.79	40.7	1.469	63.32	40.8	1.552	64.47	40.7	1.584	66.03	41.5	1.591
August	67.30	42.7	1.576	65.42	42.1	1.554	60.46	41.1	1.471	64.90	41.6	1.560	65.78	41.4	1.589	66.05	42.0	1.587

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued										Transportation equipment							
	Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$52.10	39.8	\$1.309	\$48.83	39.2	\$1.238	\$59.54	40.7	\$1.463	\$56.08	40.2	\$1.395	\$61.58	39.0	\$1.579	\$61.86	38.4	\$1.611
1949: Average.....	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.606
1949: August.....	52.20	38.3	1.363	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.54	39.2	1.570	55.77	39.3	1.419	65.90	39.7	1.600	67.78	39.8	1.700
September.....	54.44	40.0	1.361	52.12	40.5	1.287	61.90	39.1	1.583	56.79	39.8	1.427	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.710
October.....	55.66	41.2	1.351	53.46	41.6	1.285	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689
November.....	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.600	61.03	39.2	1.689
December.....	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713
1950: January.....	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294	63.68	39.7	1.604	59.09	40.5	1.459	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.718
February.....	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.78	40.4	1.453	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708
March.....	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710
April.....	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.286	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.749
May.....	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82	40.2	1.289	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731
June.....	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93	40.1	1.295	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.453	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770
July.....	54.55	40.5	1.347	52.46	40.6	1.292	64.48	39.8	1.620	60.20	40.4	1.490	71.41	41.3	1.729	73.99	41.8	1.770
August.....	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.81	40.5	1.304	66.09	40.2	1.644	59.63	40.4	1.476	72.65	41.8	1.738	75.24	42.2	1.783

Manufacturing—Continued																			
Transportation equipment—Continued																			
Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$61.21	41.0	\$1.493	\$60.21	41.1	\$1.465	\$63.40	40.9	\$1.550	\$62.13	39.7	\$1.565	\$63.50	41.0	\$1.611	\$60.68	38.7	\$1.568	
1949: Average.....	63.62	40.6	1.567	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623	
1949: August.....	62.07	40.2	1.544	61.46	40.3	1.525	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624	65.98	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.616	
September.....	63.58	40.6	1.566	62.26	40.4	1.541	65.72	41.0	1.603	68.60	41.4	1.637	66.83	40.8	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618	
October.....	63.67	40.5	1.572	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.568	65.73	40.5	1.623	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624	
November.....	66.69	41.5	1.607	66.15	41.8	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623	87.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	34.8	1.637	
December.....	66.41	41.2	1.612	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.634	62.86	38.4	1.637	
1950: January.....	65.20	40.7	1.602	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.88	42.0	1.640	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626	
February.....	65.69	40.7	1.614	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.34	40.7	1.630	70.18	41.6	1.687	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631	
March.....	65.29	40.5	1.612	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.658	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637	
April.....	64.96	40.3	1.612	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.660	62.08	37.9	1.638	
May.....	65.61	40.8	1.608	64.68	40.6	1.593	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646	
June.....	65.32	40.7	1.605	64.48	40.5	1.592	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	67.98	40.9	1.662	62.39	38.3	1.629	
July.....	66.34	41.1	1.614	64.84	40.7	1.593	71.84	43.2	1.663	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.09	41.0	1.685	63.25	38.1	1.660	
August.....	68.58	42.1	1.629	67.33	41.9	1.607	72.78	43.4	1.677	78.54	44.3	1.773	67.69	40.9	1.655	64.16	39.1	1.641	

Manufacturing—Continued																			
Transportation equipment—Continued																			
Shipbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$61.22	38.7	\$1.582	\$62.24	40.0	\$1.556	\$63.80	39.6	\$1.611	\$60.82	40.2	\$1.513	\$58.14	40.8	\$1.425	\$53.45	40.1	\$1.333	
1949: Average.....	61.88	37.8	1.637	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.390	
1949: August.....	60.14	37.1	1.621	62.05	38.4	1.616	66.62	38.8	1.717	59.93	38.1	1.573	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391	
September.....	61.24	37.5	1.633	61.84	38.1	1.623	64.44	38.7	1.665	59.87	37.7	1.588	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.5	1.396	
October.....	59.33	36.2	1.639	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.690	60.06	37.8	1.589	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.406	
November.....	57.06	34.5	1.654	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	59.75	37.3	1.602	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.411	
December.....	63.31	38.3	1.653	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421	
1950: January.....	61.74	37.6	1.642	61.60	38.0	1.621	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.77	37.1	1.611	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423	
February.....	61.55	37.3	1.650	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	38.7	1.604	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.86	39.9	1.426	
March.....	63.30	38.2	1.657	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435	
April.....	62.67	37.6	1.664	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.606	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438	
May.....	64.02	38.2	1.676	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444	
June.....	62.91	37.9	1.660	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.8	1.445	
July.....	63.38	37.5	1.690	64.44	39.1	1.648	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.18	37.8	1.592	60.13	40.3	1.492	58.96	40.8	1.445	
August.....	64.74	39.0	1.690	65.54	39.6	1.655	68.71	40.3	1.705	63.24	39.5	1.601	58.92	39.2	1.503	60.19	41.0	1.465	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$45.54	39.7	\$1.147	\$58.64	40.5	\$1.445	\$48.84	40.1	\$1.218	\$54.78	40.1	\$1.366	\$50.06	40.9	\$1.224	\$57.25	43.6	\$1.313
1949: Average	47.06	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.809	49.53	39.0	1.270	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.250	55.06	41.4	1.330
1949: August	45.47	38.6	1.178	58.73	39.1	1.562	48.43	38.5	1.258	55.43	39.3	1.426	48.51	38.9	1.247	59.13	38.5	1.302
September	47.64	39.9	1.194	59.72	39.6	1.598	49.73	39.3	1.266	56.97	39.4	1.446	50.57	40.2	1.258	54.79	41.6	1.317
October	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.69	39.6	1.280	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364
November	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8	1.286	57.90	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374
December	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369
1950: January	45.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.96	38.8	1.285	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325
February	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.96	40.1	1.845	50.18	38.9	1.290	58.71	40.1	1.494	51.82	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.351
March	47.15	39.0	1.200	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363
April	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	58.16	41.2	1.353
May	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359
June	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1	1.305	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301	56.00	41.3	1.356
July	51.21	41.0	1.249	63.40	40.8	1.554	49.01	37.5	1.307	61.13	41.5	1.473	52.93	40.5	1.307	56.77	41.5	1.368
August	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.64	41.6	1.578	48.71	37.3	1.306	62.52	41.6	1.503	54.91	41.6	1.320	60.33	43.4	1.390
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ²		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$50.47	41.2	\$1.225	\$62.38	45.4	\$1.374	\$47.24	40.1	\$1.178	\$45.36	40.0	\$1.134	\$50.30	40.7	\$1.238	\$60.34	46.1	\$1.309
1949: Average	51.33	40.8	1.238	58.30	42.0	1.388	47.60	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	61.73	43.5	1.419
1949: August	48.11	38.8	1.240	51.88	38.2	1.358	45.67	38.8	1.177	43.88	37.5	1.170	50.11	39.3	1.275	62.64	46.4	1.354
September	51.09	41.1	1.243	57.53	41.6	1.383	47.60	39.7	1.199	45.90	39.2	1.171	51.75	40.3	1.284	60.98	39.6	1.540
October	54.19	42.7	1.269	65.85	45.6	1.444	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.270	58.98	38.3	1.337
November	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3	1.452	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.543
December	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547
1950: January	51.91	41.0	1.266	58.40	42.6	1.371	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.83	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550
February	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4	1.420	48.47	38.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567
March	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.532
April	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546
May	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536
June	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.220	53.98	40.8	1.323	64.19	41.9	1.532
July	50.95	39.9	1.277	61.17	42.6	1.436	49.80	39.6	1.248	48.44	39.1	1.239	53.97	40.7	1.326	61.19	39.4	1.553
August	54.40	42.3	1.286	65.30	44.3	1.474	51.64	40.6	1.272	50.80	40.8	1.245	55.71	41.7	1.336	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and bus lines ¹			Communication									Telegraph ¹¹		
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ³			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹²					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$61.73	46.1	\$1.339	\$48.92	39.2	\$1.248	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$60.26	44.7	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	64.61	44.9	1.439	61.78	38.5	1.345	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62.85	44.7	1.406
1949: August.....	64.46	44.7	1.442	61.57	38.4	1.343	44.23	36.8	1.202	69.22	41.6	1.664	63.64	43.1	1.411
September.....	64.55	44.3	1.457	62.61	38.6	1.363	45.37	37.1	1.223	70.10	41.7	1.681	62.83	44.5	1.412
October.....	64.31	44.2	1.455	63.29	38.7	1.377	46.35	37.2	1.246	70.35	41.6	1.691	62.97	44.5	1.415
November.....	64.17	44.1	1.455	64.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420
December.....	65.10	44.5	1.463	62.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.29	43.7	1.424
1950: January.....	65.11	44.2	1.473	63.13	38.5	1.380	44.58	36.3	1.228	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.84	44.1	1.425
February.....	65.22	44.4	1.469	63.69	38.6	1.391	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428
March.....	65.53	44.4	1.476	62.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427
April.....	65.90	44.5	1.481	63.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438
May.....	66.56	44.8	1.486	63.72	38.9	1.391	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440
June.....	67.41	45.3	1.488	64.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430
July.....	67.24	44.8	1.501	64.92	39.4	1.394	47.77	38.4	1.244	72.74	42.0	1.732	64.13	45.0	1.425
August.....	67.24	44.8	1.501	64.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422
Trade															
Transportation and public utilities—Continued				Trade											
Other public utilities				Retail trade											
				Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
Gas and electric utilities															
1948: Average.....	\$60.74	41.8	\$1.433	\$55.58	40.9	\$1.359	\$43.85	40.3	\$1.088	\$33.31	36.6	\$0.910	\$37.96	37.7	\$0.991
1949: Average.....	63.69	41.5	1.542	57.55	40.7	1.414	43.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	0.950	39.31	37.8	1.040
1949: August.....	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.10	40.7	1.403	46.87	40.9	1.146	35.75	37.2	0.961	39.58	37.8	1.047
September.....	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.35	40.7	1.409	46.58	40.5	1.150	35.17	36.6	0.961	39.48	37.6	1.050
October.....	65.72	41.7	1.576	58.26	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	0.952	38.90	37.4	1.040
November.....	65.03	41.5	1.567	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	0.948	38.75	37.4	1.036
December.....	66.04	41.8	1.580	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	0.948	42.12	38.7	1.061
1950: January.....	66.09	41.7	1.585	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.133	35.68	36.9	0.967	40.21	37.9	1.061
February.....	65.08	41.4	1.572	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	0.963	39.85	37.7	1.057
March.....	64.81	41.2	1.573	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	0.960	39.57	37.4	1.058
April.....	66.17	41.3	1.578	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	0.960	39.53	37.4	1.065
May.....	65.17	41.3	1.578	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	0.975	40.82	37.8	1.080
June.....	65.99	41.5	1.590	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	0.984	41.86	38.3	1.093
July.....	66.60	41.6	1.601	61.02	40.9	1.492	49.10	41.4	1.186	37.45	37.9	0.988	42.79	38.9	1.100
August.....	65.97	41.7	1.582	60.59	40.8	1.485	49.06	41.3	1.188	36.98	37.5	0.986	42.17	38.3	1.101
Trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued										Other retail trade					
Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores			
1948: Average.....	\$47.15	40.3	\$1.170	\$56.07	45.4	\$1.235	\$39.60	36.5	\$1.063	\$51.15	42.7	\$1.198	\$49.37	43.5	\$1.135
1949: Average.....	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189
1949: August.....	51.00	41.0	1.244	59.55	45.6	1.306	40.52	36.8	1.101	52.82	43.4	1.217	52.40	44.0	1.191
September.....	50.57	40.2	1.258	59.51	45.5	1.308	41.66	37.1	1.123	53.37	43.6	1.224	52.18	43.7	1.194
October.....	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097	53.38	43.4	1.220	52.96	44.1	1.201
November.....	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196
December.....	50.84	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.8	1.199
1950: January.....	50.66	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194
February.....	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March.....	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April.....	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212
May.....	51.81	40.1	1.287	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.08	43.9	1.222
June.....	51.82	40.8	1.270	62.29	45.9	1.357	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.67	43.7	1.274	55.06	44.4	1.240
July.....	53.08	41.5	1.279	63.62	45.8	1.389	40.59	36.8	1.103	56.64	43.4	1.282	55.45	44.5	1.246
August.....	52.79	41.5	1.272	63.57	45.8	1.388	40.52	36.9	1.098	57.25	43.6	1.313	55.80	44.5	1.254

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹¹			Service										Motion picture production and distribution ¹²
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹³			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	
1948: Average.....	\$41.51	\$66.83	\$54.93	\$31.41	44.3	\$0.709	\$34.23	41.9	\$3.817	\$39.50	41.1	\$0.961	\$92.27	
1949: Average.....	43.64	68.32	66.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.968	92.17	
1949: August.....	43.10	65.30	65.54	32.93	44.2	.745	34.27	40.8	.840	38.53	39.5	.978	97.65	
September.....	43.62	67.29	65.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.69	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.980	92.26	
October.....	43.94	71.25	66.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38	
November.....	43.96	72.54	65.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.54	
December.....	43.95	74.12	66.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39	
1950: January.....	45.29	75.78	67.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82	
February.....	45.52	77.61	67.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94	
March.....	45.37	80.06	67.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.985	91.01	
April.....	45.83	83.53	68.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.850	40.48	40.4	1.002	91.23	
May.....	45.54	82.70	68.02	33.34	44.1	.756	35.74	41.7	.857	43.69	43.0	1.016	94.09	
June.....	45.42	81.31	68.06	33.33	43.8	.761	36.33	42.0	.865	44.03	43.0	1.024	94.73	
July.....	46.27	81.87	68.90	33.45	43.9	.762	35.78	41.6	.860	41.82	41.2	1.015	91.27	
August.....	46.37	80.65	68.20	33.80	43.9	.770	34.92	40.6	.860	40.16	40.0	1.004	92.26	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

² Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁵ Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁶ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages. Beginning September 1949, data reflect a wage rate increase and reduction in basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

⁷ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus-lines.

⁸ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337.

⁹ Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

¹⁰ Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

¹¹ Data relate mainly to hand-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹² Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹³ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1949: December.....	\$56.04	\$33.26	\$48.74	\$28.92	\$34.77	\$20.63
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	1950: January.....	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.21	35.15	20.93
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62	February.....	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87	March.....	56.53	33.65	78.75	46.87	34.56	20.57
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	April.....	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	20.71
1949: August.....	54.70	32.21	49.51	29.15	34.27	20.18	May.....	57.54	33.92	68.37	40.31	35.74	21.07
September.....	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33	June.....	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22
October.....	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39	July.....	59.21	34.12	68.75	39.62	35.78	20.62
November.....	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18	August.....	60.32	34.66	69.83	40.12	34.92	20.66

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the

Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939= 100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939= 100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1949: August.....	\$54.70	229.3	\$47.90	\$38.21	\$53.64	\$31.59
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	September.....	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	October.....	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	November.....	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.40
							December.....	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1939: A average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	1950: January.....	55.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1940: A average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	February.....	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
1941: A average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	March.....	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
1942: A average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	April.....	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
1943: A average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	May.....	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
1944: A average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	June.....	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
1945: A average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	July.....	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.57	57.16	32.94
1946: A average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.92	43.20	30.83	August.....	60.32	252.8	52.24	30.02	58.11	33.39
1947: A average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	36.70	48.24	36.12							
1948: A average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	37.54	53.17	38.87							
1949: A average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	38.27	53.83	31.64							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1949: October.....	\$1.392	\$1.353	213.7	\$1.458	\$1.419	\$1.325	\$1.287
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	November.....	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.325	1.286
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.765	December.....	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	1950: January.....	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.003	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	February.....	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	March.....	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	169.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	April.....	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	May.....	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.460	1.434	1.325	1.292	June.....	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.365	1.329
1949: August.....	1.399	1.365	215.8	1.473	1.440	1.319	1.286	July.....	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.479	1.374	1.332
September.....	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290	August.....	1.464	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.474	1.374	1.328

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas ¹

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona						Arkansas						California			
	State ²			State			Phoenix			State			Little Rock			State ²			
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	
1949: September.....	\$44.87	40.9	\$1.10	\$58.49	41.2	\$1.420	\$56.63	39.6	\$1.430	\$38.32	41.2	\$0.93	\$42.14	43.9	\$0.96	\$62.73	39.5	\$1.59	
October.....	43.40	41.1	1.06	58.61	42.8	1.368	56.63	40.2	1.419	40.04	42.6	.94	41.28	43.0	.96	63.16	39.6	1.60	
November.....	43.34	40.5	1.07	57.75	42.6	1.355	56.26	40.1	1.403	39.90	42.0	.95	42.10	43.4	.97	61.12	38.2	1.60	
December.....	45.38	40.7	1.12	55.73	42.3	1.319	53.61	39.3	1.364	39.33	41.4	.95	41.71	43.0	.97	62.29	38.5	1.62	
1950: January.....	44.46	39.7	1.12	56.08	42.4	1.324	52.64	38.7	1.360	38.88	40.5	.96	39.81	41.9	.95	62.31	38.3	1.63	
February.....	45.24	39.0	1.16	57.46	42.0	1.368	54.02	38.3	1.404	39.70	40.1	.99	41.28	41.7	.99	62.89	38.8	1.62	
March.....	45.01	38.8	1.16	59.10	41.0	1.42	54.70	37.6	1.45	40.60	40.6	1.00	42.00	42.0	1.00	63.06	39.0	1.62	
April.....	46.10	39.4	1.17	59.82	41.6	1.44	56.30	38.3	1.47	41.65	42.5	.98	43.58	41.9	1.04	62.94	38.9	1.62	
May.....	45.24	39.0	1.16	59.60	42.3	1.41	54.30	38.3	1.43	41.01	40.6	1.01	42.63	40.6	1.05	63.53	39.0	1.63	
June.....	46.57	39.8	1.17	*62.29	*43.0	*1.45	*56.29	*38.0	*1.50	*42.33	*41.5	*1.02	*44.31	*42.2	1.05	65.10	39.6	1.64	
July.....	46.10	39.4	1.17	59.80	40.9	1.46	53.80	35.9	1.51	40.95	39.0	1.05	44.31	41.8	1.06	65.95	39.9	1.65	
August.....	47.21	40.7	1.16	61.80	42.5	1.45	55.80	37.5	1.51	44.30	42.6	1.04	44.94	42.4	1.06	66.77	40.8	1.64	
September.....	47.91	40.6	*1.18	63.20	43.4	1.46	57.20	38.4	1.52	43.37	41.3	1.05	45.14	41.8	1.08	66.67	40.2	1.66	
California—Continued																			
Connecticut																			
Delaware																			
Hawaii																			
Idaho																			
Illinois																			
Indiana																			
Iowa																			
Kansas																			
Kentucky																			
Louisiana																			
Maine																			
Maryland																			
Massachusetts																			
Michigan																			
Minnesota																			
Mississippi																			
Missouri																			
Montana																			
Nebraska																			
Nevada																			
New Hampshire																			
New Jersey																			
New Mexico																			
New York																			
North Carolina																			
North Dakota																			
Ohio																			
Oklahoma																			
Oregon																			
Pennsylvania																			
Rhode Island																			
South Carolina																			
South Dakota																			
Tennessee																			
Texas																			
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia																			
Washington																			
West Virginia																			
Wisconsin																			
Wyoming																			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Florida						Georgia						Idaho			Illinois		
	State						State						State			State		
	State						Atlanta						Savannah			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: September	\$41.59	41.3	\$1.007	\$39.89	39.9	\$1.00	\$48.31	41.1	\$1.18	\$49.00	42.0	\$1.17	-----	-----	-----	\$50.53	39.8	\$1.49
October	41.93	42.4	.989	40.06	39.9	1.00	46.10	40.4	1.14	48.66	42.9	1.13	-----	-----	-----	59.16	39.9	1.48
November	43.40	43.4	1.000	40.16	39.8	1.01	44.45	38.6	1.15	47.65	42.4	1.12	-----	-----	-----	58.46	39.2	1.49
December	43.74	43.7	1.001	40.97	40.2	1.02	46.12	39.5	1.17	48.09	43.0	1.12	-----	-----	-----	60.09	40.1	1.50
1950: January	44.35	44.4	.999	41.17	40.1	1.03	46.84	39.9	1.17	47.29	42.5	1.11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February	43.90	42.1	1.043	41.88	39.6	1.06	46.87	39.5	1.19	47.69	41.9	1.14	\$63.14	41.0	\$1.540	-----	-----	-----
March	44.16	41.5	1.004	41.99	39.2	1.07	48.71	40.1	1.22	46.83	41.3	1.14	61.03	40.5	1.507	-----	-----	-----
April	44.74	41.4	1.080	42.93	40.1	1.07	49.12	40.2	1.22	47.36	40.9	1.16	62.15	40.7	1.527	-----	-----	-----
May	44.89	42.0	1.070	41.85	39.4	1.06	47.33	39.1	1.21	49.61	41.7	1.19	62.64	41.4	1.513	-----	-----	-----
June	45.62	41.8	1.091	*42.51	*39.5	1.08	*49.18	*40.4	*1.22	*50.67	*41.4	1.22	62.39	40.2	1.552	-----	-----	-----
July	45.13	41.0	1.100	42.93	39.8	1.08	49.73	41.0	1.21	53.39	43.0	1.24	68.09	42.5	1.602	-----	-----	-----
August	46.08	41.7	1.100	43.77	40.9	1.07	49.09	41.0	1.20	53.12	42.3	1.26	64.40	40.5	1.590	-----	-----	-----
September	46.20	41.7	1.110	44.18	40.9	1.08	49.86	41.4	1.21	52.63	42.4	1.24	67.36	42.1	1.600	-----	-----	-----
Illinois—Continued																		
	Chicago			State			State			Des Moines			State			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: September	\$60.87	40.0	\$1.52	\$60.88	40.6	\$1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$57.00	41.8	\$1.365	\$45.36	39.3	\$1.153
October	60.45	40.1	1.51	59.62	40.3	1.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55.32	40.7	1.359	47.53	41.0	1.158
November	60.20	39.6	1.52	58.01	39.4	1.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55.95	40.6	1.376	44.92	38.8	1.159
December	61.54	40.5	1.52	60.51	40.1	1.51	\$57.86	42.1	\$1.37	-----	-----	-----	58.57	42.3	1.385	46.82	40.5	1.157
1950: January	-----	-----	-----	61.52	40.3	1.53	56.98	41.4	1.38	\$59.17	39.9	\$1.48	59.73	42.1	1.418	47.39	40.9	1.158
February	-----	-----	-----	61.38	40.2	1.53	55.93	40.6	1.38	58.48	39.7	1.47	56.62	40.6	1.395	48.80	42.1	1.158
March	-----	-----	-----	61.71	40.4	1.53	55.86	40.4	1.38	58.87	39.8	1.48	56.80	40.8	1.392	48.76	41.4	1.177
April	-----	-----	-----	62.91	40.9	1.54	55.88	40.3	1.39	59.95	40.6	1.48	56.93	40.9	1.392	47.55	40.2	1.182
May	-----	-----	-----	63.94	41.2	1.55	55.76	40.4	1.38	59.32	40.3	1.47	56.88	40.9	1.385	47.13	40.2	1.173
June	-----	-----	-----	*64.96	41.4	1.57	*58.23	*41.7	1.40	*60.45	41.0	1.47	58.05	41.5	1.399	47.44	40.4	1.174
July	-----	-----	-----	64.87	41.3	1.57	58.02	41.2	1.41	60.29	40.7	1.48	58.79	41.6	1.412	47.66	41.0	1.162
August	-----	-----	-----	65.41	41.7	1.57	57.54	40.8	1.41	61.96	40.9	1.52	59.04	41.5	1.420	49.68	42.5	1.168
September	-----	-----	-----	65.51	42.0	1.56	58.94	41.9	1.41	61.56	41.5	1.48	60.91	41.8	1.460	49.38	41.6	1.188
Massachusetts																		
	State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: September	\$52.31	-----	-----	\$65.03	39.9	\$1.631	\$55.28	40.3	\$1.37	\$55.21	39.1	\$1.41	\$57.28	40.8	\$1.40	\$58.34	40.4	\$1.44
October	51.51	-----	-----	64.03	39.7	1.618	56.21	40.9	1.37	53.66	39.4	1.36	57.04	40.6	1.41	57.64	40.0	1.44
November	51.64	-----	-----	59.90	37.4	1.607	55.49	40.3	1.38	52.91	37.9	1.40	55.38	39.5	1.40	58.62	40.4	1.45
December	53.07	-----	-----	61.50	37.8	1.634	57.34	41.0	1.40	54.97	38.9	1.41	56.65	40.2	1.41	59.19	40.8	1.45
1950: January	52.90	-----	-----	65.13	40.0	1.627	57.09	40.3	1.42	58.58	39.5	1.48	56.69	39.7	1.43	58.89	40.0	1.47
February	53.55	-----	-----	65.04	40.1	1.630	57.36	40.6	1.41	59.24	40.0	1.48	56.36	39.3	1.43	60.49	40.9	1.48
March	53.68	-----	-----	66.19	40.5	1.634	56.60	40.1	1.41	58.36	39.3	1.49	57.14	39.8	1.44	60.74	40.8	1.49
April	53.13	-----	-----	68.47	41.4	1.653	56.74	40.0	1.42	60.07	40.4	1.49	57.41	39.9	1.44	60.77	41.0	1.48
May	53.56	-----	-----	68.04	41.1	1.652	57.50	40.4	1.42	59.54	39.8	1.50	58.67	40.7	1.44	59.99	40.7	1.47
June	*54.48	-----	-----	70.13	42.0	1.666	58.56	41.2	1.42	60.18	40.0	1.50	59.50	41.3	1.44	62.05	41.6	1.49
July	54.79	-----	-----	70.88	41.9	1.687	59.69	42.1	1.42	60.13	39.5	1.52	60.64	42.1	1.44	63.63	42.0	1.51
August	56.22	-----	-----	72.34	42.6	1.698	59.49	42.1	1.41	60.96	40.2	1.52	60.37	41.4	1.46	60.73	40.6	1.50
September	56.33	-----	-----	72.65	42.5	1.707	58.81	41.2	1.43	62.54	40.2	1.55	61.37	41.8	1.46	60.68	40.7	1.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New Jersey																		
	Mississippi			Missouri			New Hampshire						New Jersey						
	State			State			State			Manchester			State ²			Newark			
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	
1949: September.....			\$52.25	39.3	\$1.330	\$46.57	39.3	\$1.18	\$45.54	38.5	\$1.18	\$57.51	39.8	\$1.445	\$58.96	40.1	\$1.47		
October.....	\$36.20	41.0	\$0.883	51.67	*39.1	1.323	45.02	37.9	1.19	42.51	35.9	1.18	57.49	39.7	1.448	58.44	39.7	1.48	
November.....	36.61	41.6	.880	50.41	37.9	1.330	44.71	37.7	1.19	42.83	35.9	1.18	57.20	39.5	1.448	58.32	39.7	1.47	
December.....	36.36	40.4	.900	51.06	38.7	1.318	46.08	39.1	1.18	43.68	37.1	1.18	58.12	40.0	1.453	60.03	40.4	1.49	
1950: January.....	36.42	40.6	.897	52.44	39.3	1.334	46.76	39.9	1.17	45.59	38.9	1.17	58.88	40.0	1.472	60.57	40.6	1.49	
February.....	37.98	39.6	.959	52.24	39.2	1.332	47.48	39.9	1.19	46.97	39.4	1.19	59.11	40.1	1.474	60.79	40.6	1.50	
March.....	38.01	39.8	.955	52.51	39.1	1.343	47.88	40.1	1.19	46.96	39.6	1.19	59.11	40.1	1.474	60.78	40.6	1.50	
April.....	38.80	40.3	.963	53.87	39.4	1.367	46.58	39.1	1.19	44.82	37.9	1.18	58.60	39.7	1.476	60.59	40.3	1.50	
May.....	39.11	40.0	.976	53.67	39.4	1.362	45.09	38.1	1.18	43.27	36.3	1.19	59.47	40.1	1.483	61.51	40.7	1.51	
June.....	39.45	40.4	.976	*56.08	*40.5	*1.384	*47.07	*39.6	40.0	1.19	45.21	38.2	1.18	60.60	40.4	1.500	62.60	41.1	1.52
July.....	41.01	42.5	.966	55.56	40.1	1.386	50.60	40.0	1.19	45.21	38.2	1.18	60.60	40.4	1.500	62.60	41.1	1.52	
August.....	39.47	40.6	.973	56.47	40.8	1.390	50.09	41.4	1.21	47.67	39.4	1.21	62.31	41.4	1.510	64.48	41.9	1.54	
September.....	40.63	41.4	.981	56.07	40.2	1.400	50.39	41.3	1.22	46.97	38.5	1.22	63.36	41.6	1.520	65.45	41.9	1.56	
New Jersey—Con.																			
Trenton			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo				
1949: September.....	\$57.50	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.80	42.3	\$1.274	\$58.24	38.7	\$1.50	\$57.66	39.1	\$1.48	\$53.24	37.1	\$1.43	\$61.36	40.0	\$1.53	
October.....	56.89	39.7	1.43	54.04	41.6	1.299	57.60	38.7	1.49	57.18	39.0	1.47	54.78	38.2	1.43	60.62	39.9	1.52	
November.....	55.72	38.8	1.44	54.84	41.8	1.312	56.74	38.4	1.48	57.56	38.9	1.48	54.48	37.6	1.45	61.16	39.5	1.55	
December.....	57.62	40.1	1.44	56.03	42.1	1.331	57.98	38.6	1.50	58.83	39.5	1.49	56.08	38.2	1.47	63.03	40.4	1.56	
1950: January.....	59.56	40.6	1.47	54.47	42.1	1.294	57.64	38.5	1.50	57.40	39.2	1.47	53.99	37.4	1.45	62.92	40.4	1.56	
February.....	57.52	39.4	1.46	54.75	41.2	1.329	57.92	38.7	1.50	59.60	39.7	1.50	53.92	37.1	1.45	63.15	40.4	1.56	
March.....	*58.76	*40.3	1.46	54.67	40.8	1.340	57.83	38.7	1.49	59.11	39.3	1.50	54.62	37.5	1.45	63.60	40.7	1.56	
April.....	*59.55	*40.4	1.47	56.16	41.6	1.350	57.24	38.6	1.48	58.42	39.4	1.49	56.27	37.4	1.47	64.22	40.6	1.58	
May.....	55.79	37.8	1.48	54.86	41.0	1.338	57.93	38.8	1.49	60.27	39.9	1.51	55.66	37.8	1.47	65.13	41.1	1.59	
June.....	*61.39	40.9	*1.50	57.52	42.2	1.363	58.57	39.1	1.50	60.76	39.3	1.52	55.98	38.2	1.47	66.19	41.3	1.60	
July.....	61.66	41.0	1.50	62.62	43.7	1.433	59.28	39.2	1.51	61.82	40.0	1.55	57.15	38.6	1.48	66.45	41.6	1.61	
August.....	61.44	41.1	1.50	60.21	43.1	1.397	61.03	40.0	1.52	64.26	41.1	1.56	59.46	39.5	1.50	67.55	42.0	1.61	
September.....	60.67	40.5	1.50	60.86	42.8	1.422	59.69	39.0	1.53	66.31	42.1	1.57	60.75	40.2	1.51	68.70	41.9	1.64	
New York—Continued																			
Elmira			Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls				
1949: September.....	\$57.43	40.1	\$1.43	\$52.99	39.6	\$1.34	\$60.01	38.0	\$1.58	\$57.51	39.4	\$1.46	\$55.94	40.1	\$1.39	\$51.91	37.9	\$1.37	
October.....	\$56.07	39.5	1.42	\$52.58	39.2	1.34	\$58.83	37.7	1.56	*57.53	39.4	1.46	56.15	40.8	1.37	\$56.30	40.4	1.39	
November.....	56.19	39.4	1.42	\$52.48	38.8	1.35	\$57.46	37.5	1.53	\$58.20	39.6	1.47	54.73	40.2	1.36	\$55.48	40.1	1.38	
December.....	57.01	39.7	1.44	53.09	39.2	1.36	58.51	37.4	1.56	59.19	39.8	1.49	56.32	40.4	1.39	55.43	39.9	1.39	
1950: January.....	56.10	39.3	1.43	52.24	38.7	1.35	58.50	37.3	1.57	59.20	39.8	1.49	55.92	39.9	1.40	55.13	39.7	1.39	
February.....	55.05	38.8	1.42	52.15	38.8	1.34	58.73	37.5	1.57	58.55	39.5	1.48	57.10	40.4	1.41	55.82	40.3	1.38	
March.....	55.51	39.0	1.42	\$52.47	38.8	1.35	58.38	37.5	1.56	59.07	39.9	1.48	57.58	40.6	1.42	55.99	40.0	1.40	
April.....	57.13	39.7	1.44	52.41	38.5	1.36	56.74	37.2	1.53	59.59	39.9	1.49	58.06	40.8	1.42	56.04	40.2	1.40	
May.....	56.52	39.2	1.44	54.23	39.9	1.36	57.21	37.3	1.53	59.89	39.9	1.50	59.32	41.5	1.43	56.38	39.7	1.42	
June.....	58.36	40.1	1.46	53.96	39.5	1.37	57.94	37.7	1.54	51.51	40.2	1.50	58.22	40.6	1.43	56.94	40.0	1.42	
July.....	57.69	39.4	1.46	54.52	39.6	1.38	59.00	37.6	1.57	60.89	40.5	1.50	61.36	42.1	1.46	57.66	40.6	1.42	
August.....	60.44	40.6	1.49	56.32	40.5	1.39	60.90	38.4	1.59	62.43	41.1	1.52	63.11	43.1	1.46	58.51	41.4	1.41	
September.....	60.64	40.0	1.52	56.87	40.3	1.41	57.28	36.2	1.58	64.22	41.5	1.55	65.47	43.4	1.51	58.88	41.3	1.42	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	North Carolina						North Dakota			Oklahoma								
	State			Charlotte			State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: September	\$40.85	39.5	\$1.035	\$45.23	40.6	\$1.114				\$53.85	41.2	\$1.307						
October	41.86	40.1	1.045	45.10	40.9	1.103				53.96	42.2	1.279						
November	41.89	39.9	1.050	45.88	41.1	1.115				54.67	42.4	1.289						
December	42.25	40.0	1.056	46.10	40.9	1.127				54.17	42.1	1.286						
1950: January	41.66	39.5	1.056	45.05	40.1	1.123				54.94	41.9	1.311	\$52.65	42.4	\$1.242	\$54.57	41.2	\$1.336
February	42.33	39.2	1.079	45.59	40.1	1.137				54.02	41.6	1.300	51.31	41.4	1.239	54.20	40.8	1.328
March	42.11	39.0	1.081	45.46	39.7	1.145				54.35	41.8	1.301	52.76	42.0	1.239	55.22	40.7	1.336
April	39.82	36.8	1.082	45.25	39.6	1.146	\$51.81	42.8	\$1.210	54.68	41.6	1.314	52.93	42.5	1.247	56.41	41.9	1.347
May	40.78	37.8	1.079	45.26	39.7	1.139	55.25	45.0	1.227	55.23	41.8	1.321	*53.20	*42.8	*1.244	*56.57	*41.4	*1.366
June	*41.74	*38.6	1.080	45.84	40.2	1.139	55.69	45.8	1.215	*54.95	*41.7	*1.319	*51.67	*41.3	*1.250	*55.23	*40.4	*1.367
July	42.02	38.6	1.090	45.07	39.6	1.139	57.47	46.7	1.231	56.41	42.1	1.340	54.59	43.2	1.263	56.44	40.9	1.380
August	44.31	40.6	1.080	47.05	41.0	1.150	58.43	46.9	1.245	57.85	42.7	1.350	58.30	44.5	1.310	60.11	44.3	1.360
September	44.86	40.9	1.100	47.36	40.7	1.160	57.59	46.1	1.249	58.51	42.4	1.380	57.55	45.6	1.320	60.35	42.8	1.410
Pennsylvania																		
	Oregon			State ²			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown		
	State			State ²			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown		
1949: September				\$52.67	38.2	\$1.377	\$51.92	37.6	\$1.381	\$59.78	41.8	\$1.429	\$48.63	38.0	\$1.284	\$53.23	35.0	\$1.519
October	\$65.18	39.0	\$1.671	51.24	38.8	1.322	49.90	38.9	1.275	57.18	40.1	1.425	48.37	40.9	1.187	39.79	35.6	1.117
November	65.00	38.2	1.700	51.29	38.0	1.349	52.04	37.3	1.390	56.51	40.3	1.403	46.66	36.8	1.260	37.76	35.7	1.507
December	67.57	39.5	1.711	54.29	39.2	1.386	54.53	38.8	1.404	58.77	40.8	1.441	47.90	37.9	1.265	57.38	37.7	1.521
1950: January	*61.82	37.1	*1.67	54.31	39.0	1.393	51.65	39.0	1.405	58.76	40.3	1.459	50.16	38.9	1.288	57.50	37.2	1.545
February	64.15	38.0	1.69	54.85	39.2	1.399	53.12	38.1	1.391	59.67	40.9	1.460	51.14	39.3	1.302	53.57	35.5	1.508
March	66.53	38.6	1.72	55.73	38.5	1.394	53.51	38.4	1.394	64.35	43.6	1.476	50.05	38.5	1.299	54.41	35.7	1.525
April	68.79	39.2	1.75	54.35	38.5	1.412	54.66	38.6	1.416	58.79	40.1	1.467	50.39	38.5	1.312	58.86	38.2	1.539
May	69.47	39.1	1.78	55.71	39.4	1.416	55.48	38.4	1.442	63.12	43.1	1.466	50.90	38.7	1.318	58.58	37.8	1.549
June	70.79	39.3	1.80	56.39	39.6	1.424	*55.10	*38.1	*1.439	*64.51	*43.6	*1.479	*52.04	*39.3	*1.326	*55.70	*35.9	*1.553
July	71.99	39.6	1.82	56.64	39.7	1.428	56.12	38.8	1.449	63.06	42.6	1.481	51.58	38.9	1.326	58.54	37.1	1.577
August	72.46	40.6	1.78	57.45	40.2	1.430	55.87	39.1	1.430	59.10	39.8	1.480	53.11	40.2	1.320	56.84	36.5	1.560
September				58.58	40.4	1.450	59.08	40.3	1.470	59.16	39.8	1.490	56.43	41.7	1.360	61.00	38.3	1.590
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
	Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
1949: September	\$48.31	40.0	\$1.205	\$57.98	39.3	\$1.474	\$58.52	36.9	\$1.587	\$51.76	38.2	\$1.360	\$42.94	38.5	\$1.118	\$42.72	39.5	\$1.106
October	48.90	40.4	1.209	57.56	39.4	1.462	56.19	36.2	1.551	53.15	39.3	1.356	43.22	38.7	1.117	44.96	41.5	1.102
November	48.35	39.7	1.216	57.13	39.3	1.456	55.27	35.3	1.568	53.39	38.9	1.375	42.91	38.7	1.109	44.73	41.3	1.096
December	50.45	40.8	1.229	57.71	39.8	1.451	62.18	39.1	1.589	53.76	38.8	1.389	43.57	38.7	1.126	46.57	41.4	1.140
1950: January	49.10	39.7	1.230	58.13	39.6	1.468	62.43	38.9	1.604	52.29	37.7	1.388	43.79	38.9	1.125	47.02	41.5	1.149
February	49.63	40.0	1.235	58.44	39.7	1.471	62.87	39.5	1.589	54.44	39.0	1.397	44.71	38.9	1.149	47.18	40.8	1.170
March	50.50	40.2	1.250	58.40	39.7	1.473	62.80	38.5	1.591	54.95	39.2	1.406	45.24	38.8	1.165	47.77	40.4	1.197
April	50.04	39.6	1.257	57.27	38.7	1.477	62.70	39.2	1.569	53.14	38.3	1.390	43.34	37.2	1.166	47.76	40.5	1.203
May	*51.50	40.6	*1.261	58.82	39.7	1.483	64.10	40.0	*1.601	*55.50	39.6	1.405	*44.23	38.5	1.150	48.97	40.9	1.204
June	*52.70	41.4	*1.268	*59.85	40.1	*1.491	*64.45	*39.8	*1.618	*56.15	*40.0	1.463	*45.67	*39.0	*1.172	*49.14	*41.2	*1.211
July	53.31	41.6	1.276	59.69	40.3	1.483	65.10	39.9	1.629	56.71	40.5	1.494	45.30	38.8	1.167	47.34	40.3	1.190
August	54.75	42.4	1.290	62.10	41.1	1.519	64.67	40.0	1.620	58.35	41.4	1.410	46.35	39.1	1.190	49.33	41.4	1.210
September	54.37	41.9	1.290	62.05	40.9	1.520	65.95	40.3	1.630	57.70	40.7	1.420	47.14	39.4	1.200	48.78	41.0	1.210

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Rhode Island						South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee			
	State			Providence			State			State			State			
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	
1949: September	\$48.34	39.1	\$1.236	\$18.83	39.6	\$1.233	\$40.51	38.8	\$1.044	\$53.30	43.8	\$1.216	\$45.47	40.6	\$1.12	
October	47.27	38.0	1.245	48.21	38.6	1.249	42.15	40.3	1.046	51.72	42.9	1.205	*44.84	40.4	1.11	
November	48.96	39.3	1.247	49.18	39.5	1.245	42.43	40.1	1.058	55.04	45.2	1.216	44.18	39.8	1.11	
December	50.27	40.2	1.251	50.75	40.6	1.250	42.97	40.5	1.061	57.98	45.1	1.285	*44.62	40.2	1.11	
1950: January	50.33	40.5	1.243	50.78	40.8	1.244	42.83	40.1	1.068	57.50	44.4	1.295	*44.97	39.8	1.13	
February	50.37	40.3	1.249	50.61	40.5	1.250	43.38	39.8	1.090	54.94	43.2	1.272	*45.31	39.4	1.15	
March	50.81	40.6	1.251	50.54	40.2	1.256	42.82	39.5	1.084	54.45	42.6	1.277	*45.82	39.5	1.16	
April	49.08	39.4	1.247	49.35	39.5	1.250	42.06	38.8	1.084	52.21	41.5	1.258	*45.59	39.3	1.16	
May	49.34	39.4	1.254	49.46	39.5	1.252	41.73	38.5	1.084	53.22	42.3	1.258	46.33	39.6	1.17	
June	50.81	40.5	1.255	50.36	39.5	1.267	*42.80	*39.3	*1.089	54.54	43.1	1.265	46.28	39.9	1.16	
July	50.77	40.1	1.265	50.81	40.4	1.258	43.35	39.7	1.089	55.17	43.4	1.270	46.57	39.8	1.17	
August	50.55	40.2	1.257	50.95	40.6	1.254	45.15	40.9	1.104	54.22	43.0	1.260	47.38	41.2	1.15	
September	52.29	40.9	1.278	52.18	41.1	1.269	45.32	40.9	1.108	56.12	42.7	1.310	48.85	41.4	1.18	
Tennessee—Continued						Texas			Utah			Vermont				
Chattanooga						State			State			State				
1949: September						\$54.91	42.8	\$1.283	\$52.52	40.4	\$1.30	\$46.47	40.8	\$1.14		
October						54.23	42.6	1.273	50.96	37.2	1.37	47.65	41.2	1.16		
November						54.91	42.7	1.286	54.94	40.4	1.36	46.64	40.3	1.16		
December						54.31	42.2	1.287	56.68	40.2	1.41	47.32	41.1	1.15		
1950: January	\$44.89	38.7	\$1.16	\$52.00	41.6	\$1.25	55.60	42.7	1.302	56.91	39.6	1.43	47.10	40.7	1.16	
February	45.36	39.1	1.16	50.96	41.1	1.24	55.15	41.5	1.329	55.91	39.1	1.43	47.64	41.0	1.16	
March	46.14	39.1	1.18	52.08	42.0	1.24	55.19	41.4	1.333	55.95	39.4	1.42	48.62	41.2	1.18	
April	45.78	38.8	1.18	49.78	40.8	1.22	55.59	41.8	1.330	57.74	40.1	1.44	48.64	40.9	1.19	
May	46.65	39.2	1.19	54.10	42.6	1.27	54.88	41.7	1.316	58.90	40.9	1.44	48.63	41.0	1.19	
June	47.60	40.0	1.19	51.46	41.6	1.24	*55.95	42.2	*1.326	60.47	41.7	1.45	48.90	41.3	1.19	
July	46.89	39.4	1.19	55.37	43.6	1.27	57.44	42.8	1.340	56.39	42.4	1.33	50.03	41.8	1.22	
August	49.80	41.5	1.20	51.06	42.2	1.21	57.48	42.8	1.343	57.81	41.0	1.41	52.12	42.8	1.22	
September	51.29	41.7	1.23	55.00	44.0	1.25	59.38	43.5	1.365	56.17	41.0	1.37	52.90	42.9	1.23	
Vermont—Continued						Virginia			Washington			Wisconsin				
Burlington						State			State			State			Kenosha	
1949: September	\$46.35	39.6	\$1.17				\$62.78	38.8	\$1.618	\$56.47	40.5	\$1.395	\$63.91	40.8	\$1.568	
October	49.93	40.4	1.24	\$44.67	40.1	\$1.114	63.97	39.1	1.636	57.31	41.0	1.397	62.18	39.9	1.560	
November	48.84	39.6	1.23	45.33	40.4	1.122	64.41	38.8	1.660	56.10	40.2	1.395	58.71	37.7	1.559	
December	48.55	38.8	1.25	45.91	40.7	1.128	65.14	39.1	1.666	57.94	41.1	1.410	65.30	41.7	1.567	
1950: January	49.50	40.3	1.23	46.02	40.3	1.142	59.88	35.9	1.668	58.18	40.7	1.429	63.50	40.5	1.568	
February	48.28	40.0	1.21	45.89	39.8	1.153	62.20	37.2	1.672	58.75	41.2	1.426	67.09	42.1	1.594	
March	49.32	40.4	1.22	46.40	39.9	1.163	65.49	38.8	1.688	59.42	41.5	1.432	67.53	42.4	1.591	
April	49.30	40.2	1.23	44.97	38.5	1.168	66.56	39.2	1.698	60.59	41.8	1.449	73.06	44.4	1.644	
May	48.55	39.7	1.22	45.36	39.6	1.163	66.93	39.3	1.703	61.35	42.1	1.459	73.85	44.9	1.645	
June	48.00	40.4	1.19	*46.40	*40.1	*1.157	67.68	39.6	1.709	61.04	41.9	1.458	63.50	40.4	1.570	
July	45.71	38.0	1.20	46.76	40.0	1.169	69.16	40.0	1.729	59.55	41.5	1.434	54.97	35.1	1.566	
August	48.16	39.7	1.21	48.48	41.4	1.171	68.93	39.5	1.750	61.16	42.1	1.450	60.83	38.4	1.580	
September	48.96	39.6	1.24	47.98	40.8	1.176	69.40	39.3	1.770	62.49	42.2	1.480	63.82	39.9	1.600	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming		
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1949: September.....	\$61.16	41.5	\$1.473	\$52.22	36.3	\$1.438	\$60.79	39.7	\$1.530	\$61.63	39.4	\$1.565	\$64.71	37.3	\$1.732
October.....	60.13	40.8	1.475	55.04	38.9	1.417	60.97	40.0	1.524	60.95	39.0	1.564	61.60	37.4	1.647
November.....	55.60	39.2	1.417	58.20	40.8	1.427	59.43	39.2	1.515	57.75	37.3	1.547	68.82	42.5	1.620
December.....	61.68	41.8	1.474	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.50	40.3	1.525	60.93	39.1	1.559	67.99	40.9	1.664
1950: January.....	63.12	41.3	1.528	58.42	40.5	1.441	62.14	40.1	1.550	62.15	39.4	1.578	67.08	38.1	1.759
February.....	58.29	39.6	1.470	56.66	39.4	1.437	61.04	40.1	1.544	62.14	39.4	1.578	68.38	39.3	1.742
March.....	57.67	39.3	1.467	55.97	39.1	1.431	63.75	40.9	1.557	63.75	39.8	1.601	65.95	38.0	1.737
April.....	56.53	40.0	1.414	55.35	38.7	1.431	65.22	41.2	1.582	64.37	40.3	1.582	67.47	38.9	1.734
May.....	57.02	39.4	1.449	57.34	39.4	1.456	66.28	41.5	1.596	63.64	40.0	1.592	67.98	39.9	1.703
June.....	58.61	40.3	1.456	57.90	39.6	1.461	65.41	41.1	1.590	64.71	40.6	1.595	66.64	39.1	1.706
July.....	58.52	39.2	1.491	57.77	38.9	1.486	65.49	40.7	1.610	64.91	40.6	1.598	68.29	40.6	1.684
August.....	57.86	39.1	1.480	57.73	39.1	1.480	65.81	40.5	1.629	65.80	41.2	1.600	70.89	41.1	1.727
September.....	59.92	39.7	1.510	61.37	39.6	1.550	69.15	42.1	1.640	69.02	42.2	1.640	69.67	39.8	1.751

¹ State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the three most recent months will be identified by an asterisk (*)

for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-10.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ²				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous ³
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	59.1	50.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	60.8	52.0
1918: December.....	118.6	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	88.8	90.8	116.9	103.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	96.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.3	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.8	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(*)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(*)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	118.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
December 15.....	171.4	208.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average.....	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
September 15.....	160.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	185.6	155.2
October 15.....	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	97.0	188.3	145.6	185.2	155.2
November 15.....	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	97.0	190.0	146.6	185.4	154.9
December 15.....	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	185.4	155.5
1950: January 15.....	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15.....	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	97.1	193.2	145.5	185.3	155.1
March 15.....	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	97.1	194.4	146.6	185.4	155.0
April 15.....	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	97.2	195.6	146.6	185.6	154.8
May 15.....	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	97.1	189.1	146.6	185.4	155.3
June 15.....	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	97.0	189.4	146.6	185.2	155.3
July 15.....	172.5	210.0	184.7	* 124.3	139.5	97.0	190.9	146.6	186.4	156.2
August 15.....	173.0	209.0	185.9	* 124.6	140.9	97.0	194.4	147.4	189.3	158.1
September 15.....	173.8	208.5	190.5	124.8	141.8	97.0	196.5	148.0	195.4	158.8

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 669, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

³ The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

* Data not available.

* Rents not surveyed this month.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

City	[1935-39=100]														
	Sept. 15, 1930	Aug. 15, 1930	July 15, 1930	June 15, 1930	May 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930	Jan. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1929	Nov. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929	June 15, 1929	Aug. 15, 1929
Average.....	173.8	173.0	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(*)	176.6	(*)	(*)	169.3	(*)	(*)	168.3	(*)	(*)	170.5	(*)	(*)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	178.1	(*)	(*)	174.3	(*)	(*)	170.1	(*)	(*)	170.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	174.0	133.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	179.7	177.7	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	136.5	98.3
Boston, Mass.....	168.2	168.4	168.4	166.2	163.2	162.0	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	168.4	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(*)	(*)	172.0	(*)	(*)	166.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	164.8	(*)	(*)	167.4	(*)	132.6
Chicago, Ill.....	179.8	180.2	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	178.8	130.9	98.7	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	175.5	174.4	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.8	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(*)	175.0	(*)	(*)	170.1	(*)	(*)	168.7	(*)	(*)	170.3	(*)	(*)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(*)	(*)	169.5	(*)	(*)	165.7	(*)	(*)	164.5	(*)	(*)	164.6	(*)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	175.4	175.1	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	170.4	135.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	179.8	177.9	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(*)	(*)	175.1	(*)	(*)	170.9	(*)	(*)	170.6	(*)	(*)	172.1	(*)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	182.4	(*)	(*)	176.7	(*)	(*)	174.8	(*)	(*)	175.5	(*)	(*)	176.5	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(*)	(*)	166.1	(*)	(*)	161.1	(*)	(*)	160.6	(*)	(*)	161.1	(*)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	169.5	169.1	168.2	166.7	166.9	165.9	165.9	166.1	166.9	168.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	(*)	(*)	173.1	(*)	(*)	167.1	(*)	(*)	167.1	(*)	(*)	169.3	(*)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	177.2	(*)	(*)	169.9	(*)	(*)	169.4	(*)	(*)	170.8	(*)	(*)	172.7	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(*)	175.7	(*)	(*)	170.9	(*)	(*)	167.6	(*)	(*)	168.4	(*)	(*)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	173.2	(*)	(*)	169.2	(*)	(*)	167.1	(*)	(*)	167.4	(*)	(*)	168.3	129.4	96.7
Mobile, Ala.....	172.9	(*)	(*)	167.4	(*)	(*)	166.2	(*)	(*)	167.4	(*)	(*)	169.2	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(*)	178.7	(*)	(*)	171.5	(*)	(*)	170.6	(*)	(*)	173.3	(*)	(*)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	170.3	168.0	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(*)	177.2	(*)	(*)	170.9	(*)	(*)	167.1	(*)	(*)	168.2	(*)	(*)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	173.6	172.3	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	177.7	176.4	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	167.9	(*)	(*)	164.5	(*)	(*)	163.7	(*)	(*)	162.8	(*)	(*)	164.9	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(*)	(*)	170.2	(*)	(*)	174.8	(*)	(*)	173.8	(*)	(*)	173.6	(*)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(*)	(*)	168.1	(*)	(*)	161.9	(*)	(*)	161.8	(*)	(*)	164.9	(*)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	175.0	(*)	(*)	169.7	(*)	(*)	167.4	(*)	(*)	167.8	(*)	(*)	168.9	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	176.0	(*)	(*)	173.1	(*)	(*)	172.3	(*)	(*)	171.5	(*)	(*)	173.0	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(*)	(*)	177.2	(*)	(*)	170.9	(*)	(*)	169.1	(*)	(*)	173.4	(*)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(*)	171.8	(*)	(*)	167.3	(*)	(*)	163.7	(*)	(*)	166.3	(*)	(*)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(*)	175.2	(*)	(*)	171.8	(*)	(*)	171.6	(*)	(*)	171.6	(*)	(*)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(*)	168.9	(*)	(*)	165.2	(*)	(*)	163.7	(*)	(*)	166.2	(*)	(*)	133.8	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities ¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950
Average.....	208.5	209.0	190.5	185.9	124.8	124.6	141.8	140.9	97.0	97.0	195.4	189.3	158.8	158.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	211.6	212.3	(1)	194.4	(2)	128.0	149.2	149.3	83.3	83.4	(1)	195.7	(1)	161.7
Baltimore, Md.....	221.1	221.2	185.6	(1)	120.6	(2)	153.1	152.0	127.8	127.8	197.6	(1)	159.4	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	206.9	204.9	200.2	194.8	(1)	168.3	134.8	134.8	79.6	79.6	188.3	179.8	153.1	152.2
Boston, Mass.....	199.6	202.2	179.2	175.1	120.1	119.9	157.6	155.3	116.7	116.6	186.3	186.2	155.3	154.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	203.7	206.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.7	149.8	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	215.2	218.6	196.5	192.2	143.6	143.3	134.7	134.7	83.5	83.5	179.9	171.3	160.8	160.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	213.3	213.2	190.0	184.6	116.7	116.5	149.2	149.2	101.9	101.9	187.2	182.4	158.1	157.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	215.9	218.1	(1)	186.2	(1)	129.8	148.9	147.9	105.6	105.6	(1)	179.2	(1)	156.5
Denver, Colo.....	205.5	210.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	112.9	112.9	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	202.7	205.2	186.6	181.6	(1)	130.5	153.2	152.3	89.5	89.2	214.6	206.6	172.1	171.7
Houston, Tex.....	220.7	219.2	207.8	197.3	(1)	147.1	98.4	98.4	81.8	81.8	188.4	186.0	160.6	160.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	211.4	211.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.2	159.6	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	218.8	218.3	191.6	(1)	144.7	(1)	147.7	147.6	100.5	100.5	192.3	(1)	164.1	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	195.0	194.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	129.0	128.8	67.2	66.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	202.2	203.8	183.8	181.3	(1)	133.5	100.1	100.1	95.5	95.5	190.0	185.3	155.8	154.2
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	206.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	156.4	152.2	97.6	95.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	220.6	220.2	209.6	(1)	133.1	(1)	143.2	140.3	77.0	77.0	178.0	(1)	146.0	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	210.3	212.6	(1)	185.8	(1)	139.8	145.2	144.7	99.0	99.0	(1)	190.6	(1)	152.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	201.0	201.4	193.4	(1)	136.8	(1)	139.4	139.0	78.9	78.9	185.8	(1)	163.9	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	211.2	212.4	191.4	(1)	131.7	(1)	129.8	129.2	84.3	84.3	173.0	(1)	147.7	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	223.3	225.6	(1)	198.4	(1)	117.3	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	191.6	(1)	146.2
New York, N. Y.....	207.3	203.5	189.6	184.2	(1)	109.0	142.8	142.0	101.9	101.9	185.2	177.4	162.5	162.4
Norfolk, Va.....	215.9	217.3	(1)	180.1	(1)	124.2	159.5	159.5	106.4	106.4	(1)	190.5	(1)	157.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	206.5	206.1	187.1	181.7	(1)	122.4	146.4	145.2	104.2	104.2	203.5	196.4	154.0	153.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	213.0	212.5	222.0	215.1	(1)	122.9	138.8	138.8	103.2	103.3	198.8	192.9	156.7	156.3
Portland, Maine.....	197.0	197.1	194.3	(1)	115.9	(1)	152.3	149.3	105.7	105.6	188.9	(1)	154.8	(1)
Portland, Ore.....	226.3	226.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	132.8	132.7	93.9	93.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	204.3	204.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.3	147.0	109.4	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	220.5	221.9	193.3	(1)	123.5	(1)	140.8	137.3	88.4	88.4	177.9	(1)	147.7	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	218.6	219.9	185.0	(1)	118.0	(1)	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	(1)	167.6	(1)	167.6
Savannah, Ga.....	219.3	221.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	153.6	152.4	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seranton, Pa.....	205.8	207.4	(1)	194.8	(1)	115.6	150.5	149.6	98.3	98.3	(1)	172.1	(1)	146.8
Seattle, Wash.....	210.6	212.6	(1)	184.9	(1)	127.1	131.8	131.5	92.5	91.7	(1)	193.1	(1)	163.0
Washington, D. C.....	204.7	206.0	(1)	209.6	(1)	107.5	147.3	146.0	105.5	105.5	(1)	199.5	(1)	161.6

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	90.3	95.5	87.7	100.6	95.6
1939: August.....	95.5	95.4	96.7	95.4	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	95.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6	95.6
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	95.5	96.5	97.5	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
1941: December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	125.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	124.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	123.3	126.8	126.8
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
1945: August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
1946: June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	121.4	126.4	136.2
1946: November.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.8
1947: Average.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average.....	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1949: September.....	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	202.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.8	176.5
1949: October.....	200.6	169.1	235.1	233.1	248.2	207.7	246.1	184.6	306.8	186.7	227.8	194.5	202.3	147.0	228.5	213.8	144.5	177.5
1949: November.....	200.8	169.2	239.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	205.3	139.7	178.9
1949: December.....	197.3	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	299.0	186.2	178.0	196.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	202.5	136.7	178.5
1950: January.....	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	200.5	135.2	178.9
1950: February.....	194.8	169.0	221.6	220.5	241.9	184.0	238.6	165.1	283.7	183.6	141.1	199.1	210.0	142.6	222.4	204.5	133.5	178.0
1950: March.....	196.0	169.0	227.3	224.5	244.5	188.9	246.7	180.4	302.5	182.4	150.2	195.2	204.8	142.8	222.5	211.0	134.2	176.9
1950: April.....	196.6	169.3	227.9	224.8	245.8	185.9	252.1	187.5	297.4	179.3	150.5	200.5	211.8	142.6	223.4	207.6	135.2	175.2
1950: May.....	200.3	169.6	239.5	239.9	260.0	204.2	262.7	183.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	206.2	137.3	174.6
1950: June.....	204.6	169.6	246.7	248.4	270.5	210.4	268.6	184.6	295.3	177.1	149.1	217.2	233.4	143.2	225.1	200.6	139.6	174.3
1950: July.....	210.0	171.3	256.0	259.0	278.7	227.7	269.3	189.4	296.6	179.5	164.3	220.8	238.3	143.0	224.6	204.4	141.3	176.0
1950: August.....	209.0	175.5	257.5	258.5	279.4	225.7	267.5	202.2	302.5	182.7	183.1	194.7	202.9	146.0	228.5	238.8	158.9	187.7
1950: September.....	208.5	176.5	257.8	258.5	277.6	229.2	264.9	199.2	311.4	185.2	193.0	184.6	188.9	148.0	231.8	236.7	159.0	187.5

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity group, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 955, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1934-39=100]

City	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	June 1949	Aug. 1949
United States.....	208.5	209.0	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	211.6	212.3	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.0	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	221.1	221.2	223.9	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	206.9	204.9	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	199.6	202.2	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	206.9	210.0	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	204.8	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	203.7	206.3	209.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	212.6	212.5	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	221.3	222.3	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	148.2	95.1
Charleston, S. C.....	198.6	199.3	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	215.2	218.6	218.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	213.3	213.2	212.9	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	205.4	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	215.9	218.1	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	193.4	194.2	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	214.5	213.8	207.9	202.0	199.8	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	205.5	210.9	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	196.0	200.2	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	202.7	205.2	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.5	192.4	197.4	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	204.0	205.8	210.0	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	201.7	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	220.7	219.2	212.1	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	211.4	211.6	205.5	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.5	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss.....	212.5	212.2	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	206.0	150.6	92.3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	218.8	218.3	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	208.9	208.8	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	195.0	194.4	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	134.8	91.8
Knoxville, Tenn.....	237.5	238.8	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	165.6	94.0
Little Rock, Ark.....	211.7	211.9	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	202.2	203.8	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	202.8	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	199.9	199.2	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	206.2	207.1	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	205.3	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	220.6	220.2	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	209.7	213.0	153.9	97.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	210.3	212.6	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	201.0	201.4	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	211.2	212.4	205.3	201.1	199.5	196.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	201.8	202.2	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	202.4	203.2	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	198.4	197.0	198.3	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	223.3	225.6	218.3	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.6	215.5	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	207.3	203.5	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	196.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	205.8	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	215.9	217.3	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	146.0	95.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	203.3	204.4	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	139.5	92.8
Peoria, Ill.....	225.5	226.8	226.2	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	206.5	206.1	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.8	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	199.9	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	213.0	212.5	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	197.0	197.1	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	138.4	95.9
Portland, Ore.....	226.3	226.1	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	211.1	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	215.1	215.7	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	204.3	204.2	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	209.5	208.8	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	220.5	221.9	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	195.8	195.8	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	208.3	207.9	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	218.6	219.9	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	219.3	221.6	214.8	209.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	158.5	96.7
Seranton, Pa.....	205.8	207.4	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	210.6	212.6	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	220.0	222.6	223.5	214.3	208.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	204.7	206.0	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans.....	217.0	220.2	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	154.4	94.1
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	207.2	206.3	209.7	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	200.6	145.3	92.3

1 June 1940=100.

2 Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for December 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Haven.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Sept. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100													Aug. 1939
		Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	Cents	49.7	192.8	192.5	190.6	190.4	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces.....		19.2	182.5	177.0	176.9	176.3	176.7	176.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.8	92.7
Corn meal.....pound.....		9.7	203.3	203.2	188.5	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	177.8	90.7
Rice.....do.....		17.1	96.2	95.1	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.2	93.5	94.1	94.4	(f)
Rolls oats.....20 ounces.....		16.2	146.6	145.9	145.6	145.5	145.6	145.5	145.4	145.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound.....		14.6	171.3	171.0	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	63.3
Vanilla cookies.....do.....		47.1	201.4	196.8	192.2	191.1	189.1	189.6	189.6	189.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do.....		77.2	287.8	293.8	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	269.2
Rib roast.....do.....		77.8	270.8	270.2	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.2	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	241.7
Chuck roast.....do.....		65.6	292.6	293.0	292.2	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.8	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	263.8
Hamburger.....do.....		60.8	196.6	197.0	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	168.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do.....		111.9	280.4	277.8	275.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6
Pork:															
Chops.....do.....		80.4	262.1	254.0	270.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.0	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0
Bacon, sliced.....do.....		70.2	184.5	181.9	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.6	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6
Ham, whole.....do.....		68.7	233.9	236.0	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.2	184.2	195.5	208.5	238.0
Salt pork.....do.....		37.9	181.7	178.4	164.5	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	160.0	181.8	176.1	89.9
Lamb.....do.....		76.3	269.1	271.7	273.6	272.6	269.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	258.7
Poultry:															
Leg.....do.....		199.2	199.2	202.2	189.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	158.9	170.9	175.9	184.5	184.6
Frying chickens: 1															(f)
New York dressed 1.....do.....		50.3													(f)
Dressed and drawn 1.....do.....		64.4													(f)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) 1.....do.....	(f)	283.4	279.4	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	269.1	98.8
Salmon, pink 1.....16-ounce can.....	(f)	359.8	337.5	325.5	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	346.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound.....		72.3	198.8	197.8	195.5	195.4	196.7	197.5	200.6	201.8	201.8	201.3	203.0	200.1	84.0
Cheese.....do.....		51.8	229.3	228.3	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....		20.9	170.4	169.8	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	96.8
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....		19.6	174.0	169.8	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1
Milk, evaporated.....14 1/2-ounce can.....		12.9	193.8	177.3	176.3	174.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	176.7	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....		66.8	193.0	183.1	164.3	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	132.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	232.6
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound.....		12.1	231.1	240.7	247.0	250.0	221.9	226.0	221.9	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.5	165.0	184.7
Bananas.....pound.....		14.9	247.1	263.2	268.4	272.2	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	279.3	271.4	91.6
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....		49.3	173.9	173.1	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	183.4
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound.....		17.1	157.1	142.6	164.3	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4
Cabbage.....do.....		5.0	131.0	180.2	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	168.1
Carrots.....bunch.....		9.7	179.4	195.2	181.5	178.2	175.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	94.9
Leucuce.....head.....		12.9	155.7	151.7	140.7	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	284.7
Onions.....do.....		6.2	148.7	174.8	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.0	204.9	191.9	179.3
Potatoes.....16 pounds.....		64.9	170.9	204.2	217.4	230.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	195.6	195.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4
Spinach.....pound.....	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	116.4
Sweetpotatoes.....do.....	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	115.7
Tomatoes 11.....do.....	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2 1/2 can.....		30.5	158.4	151.4	142.8	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	152.4	155.5
Pineapple.....do.....		38.1	175.2	174.9	172.4	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 2 can.....		17.6	141.6	130.3	137.6	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	158.1
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....		14.8	164.3	163.5	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	157.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	92.5
Salsad dressing.....pint.....		21.2	116.0	114.9	112.7	114.3	112.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	118.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	89.8
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....		24.1	242.6	236.5	236.0	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....		15.5	211.3	209.3	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.0	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....		84.5	336.1	328.2	303.9	295.1	298.6	307.0	310.1	303.9	296.9	291.9	294.8	213.4	210.6
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....do.....		23.3	155.9	157.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.1	139.4	133.9
Hydrogenated veg. shortening 11.....do.....		34.7	167.7	166.9	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.7	146.3	148.8	154.2	158.5	159.1	65.2
Salsad dressing.....pint.....		35.8	147.9	146.7	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.0	140.9	142.6
Margarine.....pound.....		173.8	173.8	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	98.6
Uncolored 11.....do.....		33.3			(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Colored 11.....do.....		32.9			(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds.....		50.6	188.4	188.6	176.9	175.2	173.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7

¹⁰ Priced in 56 cities prior to August 1950.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

(1926=100)

Year and month	All commodities ¹	Farm products	Foodstuffs	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ¹	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ¹	All commodities except farm products ¹	All commodities except farm products and foods ²
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	67.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	65.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	68.9	65.7	66.7
1918: November.....	136.3	130.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	76.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	86.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.0	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	96.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	129.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
September.....	153.5	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.0	129.9	168.2	186.4	117.6	142.0	109.6	162.0	147.8	150.1	151.2	145.3
October.....	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	138.0	130.6	167.3	189.3	115.9	143.0	109.0	160.4	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November.....	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	130.2	167.3	189.6	115.8	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.2	150.3	145.0
December.....	151.2	154.9	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January.....	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February.....	152.7	159.1	156.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4	144.3	149.1	151.1	145.9
March.....	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April.....	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May.....	153.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June.....	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.8
July.....	162.9	176.0	171.4	*187.2	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	*159.8	151.5
August.....	*166.4	*177.6	174.6	*195.6	*149.5	134.4	*174.3	*214.0	*122.5	*154.1	*124.3	*179.1	*159.2	*161.2	*163.8	*155.5
September.....	169.5	180.4	177.2	202.8	158.2	135.1	176.7	219.6	128.5	159.2	127.4	181.7	165.6	164.0	166.9	159.2

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products, fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities
(1926=100)

Group and subgroup	1950							1949					1948	1939	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June	Aug.
All commodities ²	169.5	* 166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.5	112.9	75.0
Farm products	180.4	* 177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	159.6	163.1	140.1	61.0
Grains	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	177.7	186.6	137.4	66.0
Livestock	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	196.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	143.4	67.7
Poultry	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	80.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other farm products	164.3	* 155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	148.2	148.8	149.8	137.5	60.1
Eggs ³	128.8	* 110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	97.3	47.5
Foods	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	159.6	162.0	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	128.0	126.9	136.1	88.5
Meats, poultry, fish	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	198.9	205.0	215.1	116.1	73.7
Meats	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	208.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	116.6	78.1
Poultry	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	85.1	88.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other foods	158.6	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.6	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.8	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	202.8	* 195.6	* 187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	170.3	179.0	180.8	181.3	181.1	122.4	92.7
Hides	194.8	* 191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	264.0	* 238.2	* 219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	199.5	205.6	204.8	121.5	77.2
Leather	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	175.5	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	151.3	* 151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	158.2	* 149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	139.0	109.2	67.8
Clothing	146.7	* 145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	120.3	81.8
Cotton goods	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	104.8	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	49.2	(*)	28.5
Woolen and worsted	178.2	* 157.7	* 150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.9	175.6	181.5	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	130.6	129.9	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.6	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.7	196.2	194.1	192.4	191.2	190.5	132.8	96.0
Coke	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(*)	(*)	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.9	69.6	68.0	67.3	70.3	70.1	68.9	67.2	76.8
Petroleum and products	117.8	116.1	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.1	64.0	61.7
Metals and metal products ⁴	176.7	* 174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	112.2	63.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	150.2	* 145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.6	143.8	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	152.7	* 147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.7	146.3	146.3	146.4	104.6	94.0
Iron and steel	172.1	* 171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	173.4	173.2	180.6	108.9	96.0
Motor vehicles	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.0	170.0	169.7	166.3	162.7	162.7	162.7	112.8	99.0
Passenger cars	176.5	* 176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.6	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.1	135.5	92.8
Trucks	186.6	* 186.4	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	142.8	95.6
Nonferrous metals	133.9	* 133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	135.3	104.3	77.4
Plumbing and heating	166.1	166.3	166.6	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	99.2	74.8
Plumbing	125.4	* 123.9	* 116.9	116.7	116.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	79.3
Building materials	219.6	* 214.0	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.3	189.4	129.9	80.6
Brick and tile	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.2	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	121.3	91.5
Cement	371.2	335.5	335.3	334.9	334.9	334.9	334.9	334.9	334.8	334.5	334.5	334.5	333.0	102.6	91.3
Lumber	36.0	* 35.7	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	282.0	279.8	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials	146.0	* 142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.6	140.1	141.4	144.1	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	142.8	* 141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	90.3	92.9
Paint materials	132.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	147.2	153.0	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	166.9	* 164.6	* 156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	182.8	* 178.9	* 177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	128.5	* 122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	114.7	115.2	115.8	115.9	117.6	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	125.6	* 122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	115.3	117.2	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	111.4	* 112.1	* 110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	120.4	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	107.1	108.2	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	161.6	141.7	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	115.6	118.4	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	159.2	* 154.1	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	142.9	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	168.2	* 163.2	* 156.2	154.2	154.1	152.6	152.2	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.2	149.1	114.5	90.0
Furniture	149.8	* 144.6	141.0	139.4	138.9	138.8	138.6	138.4	137.8	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.6	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	127.4	* 124.3	119.0	114.7	114.7	112.6	110.7	110.0	110.0	110.7	109.7	109.0	109.6	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	77.4	* 75.0	68.7	67.0	65.8	65.0	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.5	60.7	60.6	65.7	60.6
Cattle feed	203.8	205.6	240.5	213.2	235.5	215.6	193.7	177.3	179.3	192.3	184.9	182.1	180.3	197.8	64.4
Paper and pulp	167.1	163.9	159.9	155.6	155.4	155.4	155.5								

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	18,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,685	.....	4,600,000	.....	118,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1949: September.....	287	536	507,000	603,000	6,270,000	.87
October.....	256	475	570,000	977,000	17,500,000	2.49
November.....	197	388	56,600	914,000	4,270,000	.93
December.....	170	323	45,500	417,000	4,350,000	.19
1950: January ²	225	240	185,000	306,000	2,600,000	.38
February ²	210	325	78,000	515,000	7,850,000	1.27
March ²	290	400	80,000	530,000	3,750,000	.49
April ²	400	550	160,000	300,000	3,150,000	.47
May ²	450	650	325,000	500,000	3,000,000	.40
June ²	425	650	290,000	400,000	2,750,000	.36
July ²	425	650	225,000	400,000	2,900,000	.41
August ²	560	800	350,000	465,000	2,900,000	.35
September ²	525	800	275,000	460,000	3,500,000	.48

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1950										1949		1949	1948
	Oct. ²	Sept. ³	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,695	\$2,806	\$2,790	\$2,675	\$2,535	\$2,283	\$1,989	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$1,852	\$2,044	\$2,177	\$22,594
Private construction.....	1,982	2,071	2,071	1,997	1,883	1,690	1,483	1,313	1,262	1,298	1,401	1,484	1,806	16,204
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,214	1,306	1,309	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	742	806	857	852	8,299
New dwelling units.....	1,110	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,065	940	800	675	655	660	730	750	740	7,280
Additions and alterations.....	86	94	93	93	92	82	70	55	51	51	61	72	76	825
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	18	16	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	378	351	330	324	306	275	249	249	252	257	267	270	264	3,228
Industrial.....	111	100	89	83	78	73	70	69	70	69	68	68	68	972
Commercial.....	135	121	113	117	110	92	76	77	77	79	86	88	84	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	43	39	35	32	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	24	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	92	82	78	85	82	66	52	52	50	51	58	61	60	706
Other nonresidential building.....	132	130	128	124	118	110	103	103	105	109	113	114	112	1,229
Religious.....	39	38	37	35	33	31	28	28	29	31	32	34	33	390
Educational.....	29	28	26	24	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	24	24	269
Social and recreational.....	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	21	22	262
Hospital and institutional ⁷	29	29	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	262
Miscellaneous.....	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	136
Farm construction.....	88	105	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	87	104	1,292
Public utilities.....	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	219	216	246	283	290	3,316
Railroad.....	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	23	29	29	352
Telephone and telegraph.....	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	37	40	40	533
Other public utilities.....	226	228	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	186	214	230	2,431
All other private ⁸	7	7	7	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	7	7	78
Public construction.....	713	735	719	678	652	593	506	437	356	414	451	560	671	6,390
Residential building ⁹	29	28	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	36	41	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	217	213	204	196	191	187	178	170	154	155	158	179	215	2,056
Industrial ¹⁰	25	22	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	9	11	11	177
Educational.....	112	108	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	80	80	82	85	934
Hospital and institutional.....	37	39	39	37	39	40	40	40	38	37	40	44	48	477
Other nonresidential.....	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	31	29	42	71	468
Military and naval facilities.....	18	17	14	10	10	8	9	8	9	9	12	14	16	137
Highways.....	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	90	117	184	233	2,129
Sewer and water.....	62	60	58	56	55	54	52	49	46	49	49	51	56	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	15	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	16	22	203
Conservation and development.....	74	82	85	91	92	82	73	62	49	56	60	71	80	792
All other public ¹²	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	8	85

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

The estimates shown in this table represent extensive revisions in the series as published prior to July 1950, primarily to include segments of expenditures formerly omitted because of inadequate source data. The entire revised series (showing data annually from 1915, and monthly from 1939) is available on request.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Includes privately owned sewer and water systems, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Represents primarily expenditures to construct facilities under the atomic energy program.

¹¹ Covers primarily airports and publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

¹² Includes publicly owned parks and playgrounds, memorials, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction¹

Period	Total new construction ¹	Airports ²	Value (in thousands)										Conservation and development				
			Building						Nonresidential				Total	Recreation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other ⁴
			Total	Residential	Total	Educational ⁵	Hospital and institutional		Administrative and general ⁶	Other non-residential							
							Total	Veterans			Other						
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529	
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650	
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	133,010	59,051	73,959	390,865	151,968	
1938	1,069,208	(7)	678,542	31,809	646,733	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554	
1939	1,586,694	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505	
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	197,589	69,028	128,561	394,048	79,808	
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	199,684	41,880	187,804	446,903	353,391	
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,399	549,472	5,580,917	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	217,765	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149	
1943	2,596,786	243,443	1,698,079	375,471	1,322,608	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675	
1944	1,297,602	11,872	875,002	101,491	773,511	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508	
1945	902,265	41,219	617,001	53,133	563,868	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,928	
1946	1,450,312	15,068	964,743	445,647	519,096	\$14,964	\$14,281	\$9,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$80,438	290,163	149,870	140,263	534,653	45,985	
1947	1,298,015	25,075	278,698	51,309	227,389	47,750	101,992	98,140	8,852	32,550	45,097	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902	
1948	1,722,157	55,577	358,809	8,355	350,454	1,424	293,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	55,808	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,490	45,440	
1949	1,937,110	49,317	638,628	30,317	608,311	1,041	333,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	164,743	501,937	189,183	312,754	690,469	56,759	
1948: January	119,951	892	14,684	149	14,535	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	3,310	54,115	4,876	49,239	47,696	2,564	
February	165,435	1,886	47,132	860	46,272	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	2,592	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404	
March	149,480	5,675	66,252	60	66,202	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	5,209	22,439	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,522	
April	161,316	3,850	10,245	562	9,683	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	2,027	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086	
May	120,771	5,634	26,538	463	26,075	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,809	1,955	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459	
June	146,665	4,930	43,918	790	43,128	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	14,100	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	6,484	
July	147,509	5,251	17,405	272	17,133	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	3,827	41,947	1,327	40,620	76,428	6,478	
August	136,447	6,616	13,770	119	13,651	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	2,140	22,505	4,269	18,236	91,310	2,246	
September	134,778	8,142	27,699	66	27,633	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	5,707	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	3,771	
October	146,999	3,678	44,369	785	43,584	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	3,956	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,047	
November	118,263	3,792	21,751	2,374	19,377	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,572	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	5,339	
December	174,543	5,531	25,036	1,855	23,181	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	4,323	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840	
1949: January	94,454	5,520	37,817	101	37,716	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,098	4,368	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511	
February	98,637	242	42,397	1,970	40,427	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	4,422	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966	
March	176,245	4,288	38,304	1,773	36,531	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	8,121	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665	
April	131,007	4,212	31,620	2,809	28,811	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	6,402	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177	
May	238,444	7,233	51,993	6,245	45,748	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	8,411	80,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913	
June	296,661	12,292	114,534	14,955	99,579	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	24,030	80,530	26,063	53,927	80,348	8,987	
July	140,607	4,818	35,218	821	34,397	10	22,750	202	22,548	2,018	9,613	22,115	8,822	13,293	75,448	2,408	
August	233,211	3,865	95,988	49	95,939	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	50,386	52,304	12,375	39,929	78,020	3,414	
September	173,519	1,902	79,526	446	79,080	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	22,417	25,059	14,559	10,500	63,035	3,997	
October	102,474	3,413	35,576	672	34,904	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	15,567	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661	
November	116,346	790	25,964	9	25,955	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	3,887	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306	
December	136,105	1,252	50,591	377	50,214	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,945	7,019	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754	
1950: January	122,600	4,383	42,805	86	42,719	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,805	2,293	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836	
February	111,613	2,859	34,865	127	34,738	138	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	2,872	25,537	7,087	18,450	42,357	5,955	
March	203,333	7,997	26,584	1,036	25,548	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,170	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,026	6,460	
April	135,352	5,556	43,310	717	42,593	70	35,797	21,459	14,338	2,364	4,962	19,063	7,293	16,360	63,453	3,970	
May	201,494	3,258	43,407	1,199	42,208	0	27,558	13,299	14,259	2,474	12,296	67,473	7,726	59,747	80,618	6,648	
June	303,440	3,066	98,715	3,502	95,213	1,430	41,655	7,629	34,026	25,187	26,941	76,898	43,620	33,278	119,963	13,786	
July	141,699	2,929	42,952	610	42,342	616	31,177	8,007	23,170	2,172	8,377	15,474	10,531	2,943	77,869	4,475	
August ⁷	133,281	2,709	25,717	33	25,684	174	11,595	260	11,395	1,732	12,183	15,516	8,364	7,152	83,292	6,147	
September 19	146,393	(7)	57,338	1,030	56,308	0	18,557	12,793	5,764	636	37,115	13,450	9,703	3,747	71,399	4,206	

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: \$23,810,000) for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included to "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping ²			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴		
		Privately financed dwelling units													
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴										
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,033	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946	
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	
1947.....	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	196,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	803,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	8,100	
1948.....	6,971,578	3,422,937	2,745,219	181,493	496,225	139,326	38,034	2,366,730	1,004,549	816,179	392,532	36,366	87,341	15,113	
1949 ⁵	7,379,899	3,717,215	2,839,222	132,332	745,661	285,419	39,727	2,400,693	933,845	674,190	412,656	26,415	135,119	32,140	
1949: August.....	683,898	368,133	278,286	11,004	78,843	12,889	3,074	267,335	92,467	57,051	40,340	2,282	14,429	1,507	
September.....	722,056	401,433	302,265	12,119	87,049	17,825	3,144	215,605	84,049	63,318	43,982	2,316	17,018	2,118	
October.....	678,540	376,556	297,200	13,863	65,463	18,967	3,635	196,076	83,286	57,320	41,794	2,747	12,779	2,264	
November.....	619,910	353,262	292,227	10,626	50,409	18,482	2,662	181,081	64,423	62,357	41,562	2,095	8,700	2,037	
December.....	559,540	276,820	218,851	9,838	48,131	10,350	4,669	212,214	55,487	43,363	31,349	1,984	10,030	1,287	
1950: January.....	558,374	315,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,287	10,800	868	
February.....	572,464	352,248	283,164	11,888	57,196	1,506	2,971	156,049	59,690	52,818	40,200	2,377	10,241	177	
March.....	855,618	545,665	442,035	21,040	82,590	9,197	9,011	205,704	86,041	79,408	59,785	4,206	18,414	1,135	
April.....	920,983	577,787	482,238	17,778	77,741	13,591	4,725	237,412	87,498	81,207	63,478	3,203	14,526	1,626	
May.....	1,062,337	643,980	534,758	20,000	89,231	27,995	31,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,377	3,859	15,406	3,298	
June.....	1,011,211	613,848	518,377	15,421	80,050	6,209	5,092	273,149	112,913	82,862	66,877	2,828	13,157	677	
July ⁷	1,060,627	590,243	512,763	17,496	60,074	41,998	7,935	308,622	111,829	79,589	64,613	3,130	11,846	4,590	
August ⁸	1,081,362	603,717	500,978	17,478	85,261	32,354	8,696	322,512	114,289	78,607	61,655	3,003	13,949	5,433	

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country. Estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)																	
	1950												1949				1949 ³	1948
	Aug. ⁴	July ⁵	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total			
All types.....	\$322,312	\$308,622	\$273,149	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$205,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$212,214	\$181,081	\$196,076	\$215,608	\$207,335	\$2,400,693	\$2,396,736	\$2,396,736		
New England.....	20,665	19,968	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,532	17,361	13,098	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,162	113,834	148,693	148,693		
Middle Atlantic.....	39,971	47,472	45,928	41,984	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	35,105	35,537	33,533	37,961	434,807	395,374	395,374		
East North Central.....	68,851	61,510	63,794	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	39,622	29,005	30,274	46,910	41,852	491,530	511,704	511,704		
West North Central.....	27,321	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	15,439	10,674	6,977	15,094	13,327	14,153	34,351	17,668	203,495	173,132	173,132		
South Atlantic.....	59,394	38,681	31,827	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,454	21,362	24,630	25,963	23,330	19,614	306,418	269,427	269,427		
West South Central.....	12,168	16,570	12,568	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,586	9,124	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	129,686	100,715	100,715		
Mountain.....	45,600	39,673	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	18,944	19,419	24,130	19,598	20,701	269,915	274,693	274,693		
Pacific.....	15,341	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	8,740	3,078	10,478	13,789	5,344	10,256	7,478	102,206	85,458	85,458		
Pacific.....	53,061	50,110	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,848	23,219	28,737	26,591	25,670	22,476	27,033	348,780	412,108	412,108		
Industrial buildings ⁶	31,203	29,604	24,576	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,852	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,617	202,440	209,286	209,286		
New England.....	2,173	1,282	924	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	209	202	706	382	6,357	19,839	19,839		
Middle Atlantic.....	4,502	10,972	9,927	8,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	2,201	2,743	40,367	65,911	65,911		
East North Central.....	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,055	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,278	7,737	77,037	100,535	100,535		
West North Central.....	2,906	2,225	1,169	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	2,328	1,180	15,669	15,928	15,928		
South Atlantic.....	1,619	1,297	3,298	779	1,201	1,019	492	864	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,389	18,132	27,778	27,778		
West South Central.....	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,664	851	793	1,262	308	406	1,117	249	495	6,859	15,864	15,864		
Mountain.....	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	320	242	345	100	4,264	2,770	2,770		
Pacific.....	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,969	2,994	1,319	2,466	24,999	42,444	42,444		
Commercial buildings ⁷	124,023	96,008	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,507	85,507	61,799	82,085	82,305	67,403	73,999	70,047	751,284	928,151	928,151		
New England.....	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,848	1,379	1,785	2,094	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,041	36,564	55,960	55,960		
Middle Atlantic.....	18,171	12,599	16,498	12,825	13,242	11,071	10,959	22,522	10,388	6,618	9,125	14,696	13,905	127,033	133,219	133,219		
East North Central.....	24,707	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	10,952	9,030	7,558	10,119	9,961	16,335	15,951	14,642	147,620	177,322	177,322		
West North Central.....	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	8,818	8,014	4,170	4,604	4,732	52,907	72,808	72,808		
South Atlantic.....	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	8,502	105,106	121,552	121,552		
West South Central.....	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,595	2,893	2,747	2,437	2,758	2,879	1,976	3,251	38,029	39,391	39,391		
Mountain.....	21,891	16,096	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,280	10,069	8,207	9,399	11,680	10,522	9,022	101,025	128,064	128,064		
Pacific.....	17,216	12,543	11,608	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,800	10,148	9,278	9,013	119,895	165,361	165,361		
Community buildings ⁸	122,975	131,954	102,798	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	105,286	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	1,005,376	788,601	788,601		
New England.....	11,453	11,913	5,437	8,301	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	5,866	4,783	5,385	42,313	47,258	47,258		
Middle Atlantic.....	13,292	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	13,731	15,845	176,009	153,423	153,423		
East North Central.....	22,349	25,077	24,793	24,807	42,280	20,053	9,967	10,150	15,451	10,110	21,923	16,018	15,428	200,974	184,846	184,846		
West North Central.....	9,963	8,125	18,595	5,585	7,627	5,101	4,588	2,503	4,338	7,201	6,609	23,380	7,823	100,136	80,384	80,384		
South Atlantic.....	15,568	8,328	5,568	4,102	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	5,613	8,609	4,116	9,422	10,587	67,423	36,344	36,344		
West South Central.....	17,466	18,795	14,177	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	8,613	6,451	7,499	7,074	18,452	135,128	106,298	106,298		
Mountain.....	4,536	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,594	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	5,452	5,722	58,773	34,377	34,377		
Pacific.....	23,852	17,926	10,311	15,024	13,356	9,263	11,173	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,465	11,562	11,562	129,004	121,360	121,360		
Public buildings ⁹	6,761	15,459	24,044	5,428	5,556	1,842	4,122	2,490	16,223	12,790	9,689	3,904	2,761	150,075	74,414	74,414		
New England.....	53	219	430	90	542	0	158	2,040	185	154	128	18	4,803	8,966	8,966	8,966		
Middle Atlantic.....	349	1,211	9,692	992	734	110	52	552	294	747	3,851	107	409	33,598	8,880	8,880		
East North Central.....	382	1,561	3,411	663	33	234	177	208	2,792	332	1,816	175	534	8,156	11,352	11,352		
West North Central.....	656	61	1,002	262	425	58	300	192	1,571	284	1,441	178	440	6,532	5,438	5,438		
South Atlantic.....	3,820	952	4,201	98	1,337	66	1,823	399	1,748	5,867	1,377	837	538	47,094	8,478	8,478		
West South Central.....	145	0	318	92	331	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	6,257	8,036	8,036	8,036		
Mountain.....	247	0	1,123	235	70	15	56	84	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	8,327	9,965	9,965		
Pacific.....	925	10,885	2,098	2,862	1,130	881	1,682	771	8,845	3,372	1,249	280	826	27,297	15,070	15,070		
Public works and utility buildings ¹⁰	9,954	11,365	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,908	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	10,045	159,642	148,691	148,691		
New England.....	2,709	491	249	49	569	236	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	53	702	16,010	11,438	11,438		
Middle Atlantic.....	1,263	2,955	325	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	569	513	319	3,467	39,494	16,651	16,651		
East North Central.....	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	1,829	1,839	22,303	28,809	28,809		
West North Central.....	606	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,738	922	329	1,994	2,004	11,337	13,015	13,015		
South Atlantic.....	240	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	294	4,070	1,108	5,484	1,031	459	22,796	21,450	21,450		
East South Central.....	225	494	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	2,326	401	112	70	7,225	3,750	3,750		
West South Central.....	170	147	799	1,229	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	790	490	11,944	12,792	12,792		
Mountain.....	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	270	840	26,059	31,721	31,721		
Pacific.....	27,397	24,234	18,152	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,219	8,284	11,629	15,061	15,435	12,701	131,896	129,197	129,197		
All other buildings ¹¹	978	917	776	1,086	1,124	385	324	283	404	768	1,147	1,010	692	7,757	7,981	7,981		
New England.....	2,305	2,389	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,360	1,092	1,195	808	1,438	2,028	2,382	1,692	18,336	15,400	15,400		
Middle Atlantic.....	7,545	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	871	1,869	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,836	35,460	32,430	32,430		
East North Central.....	2,126	1,576	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	238	1,113	1,167	1,817	1,517	1,714	13,644	11,644	11,644		
West North Central.....	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,164	810	611	1,146	665	338	680	967	9,254	9,330	9,330			
South Atlantic.....	511	605	245	544	1,102	516	275	3,393	241	888	362	349	304	4,927	3,240	3,240		
East South Central.....	3,647	2,127	2,240	3,884	1,730	1,580	1,916	1,092	957	887	1,703	825	961	9,018	7,606	7,606		
West South Central.....	2,611	1,063	1,055	697	962	594	309	327	538	968	203	627	627	6,184	4,817	4,817		
Mountain.....	4,536	2,759	2,846	3,780	2,962	3,451	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,177	2,3							

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933	95,000	45,000	48,000	95,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944	141,800	95,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	405,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,800	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	951,600	524,900	426,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,080	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,500	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: First quarter	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(?)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	368,985	359,420	9,565
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(?)	562,668	562,238	430
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	3,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April	92,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	1,400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,300	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,369	758,635	10,734
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	800	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,096	17,427
September	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(?)	641,906	624,045	17,861
Fourth quarter	190,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,486,712	1,413,637	73,075
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(?)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	498,296	471,336	26,960
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,466	381,954	32,512
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(?)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,900	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,900	500	743,369	722,236	21,133
September	102,900	62,400	49,500	100,600	60,100	49,500	2,300	2,300	(?)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,636	2,138,565	24,071
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,886	924,378	10,508
Second quarter	428,800	247,000	179,600	430,700	241,500	179,200	6,100	5,300	600	3,564,158	3,511,204	52,954
April	133,400	78,800	54,000	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,063,920	1,075,644	18,276
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	144,300	82,700	61,000	143,600	82,200	61,400	700	500	200	1,236,566	1,203,582	32,984
Third quarter												
July	144,000	(?)	(?)	139,500	(?)	(?)	4,500	(?)	(?)	1,225,970	1,184,475	41,495
August	141,000	(?)	(?)	136,900	(?)	(?)	4,100	(?)	(?)	1,240,321	1,204,895	35,426

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapses and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

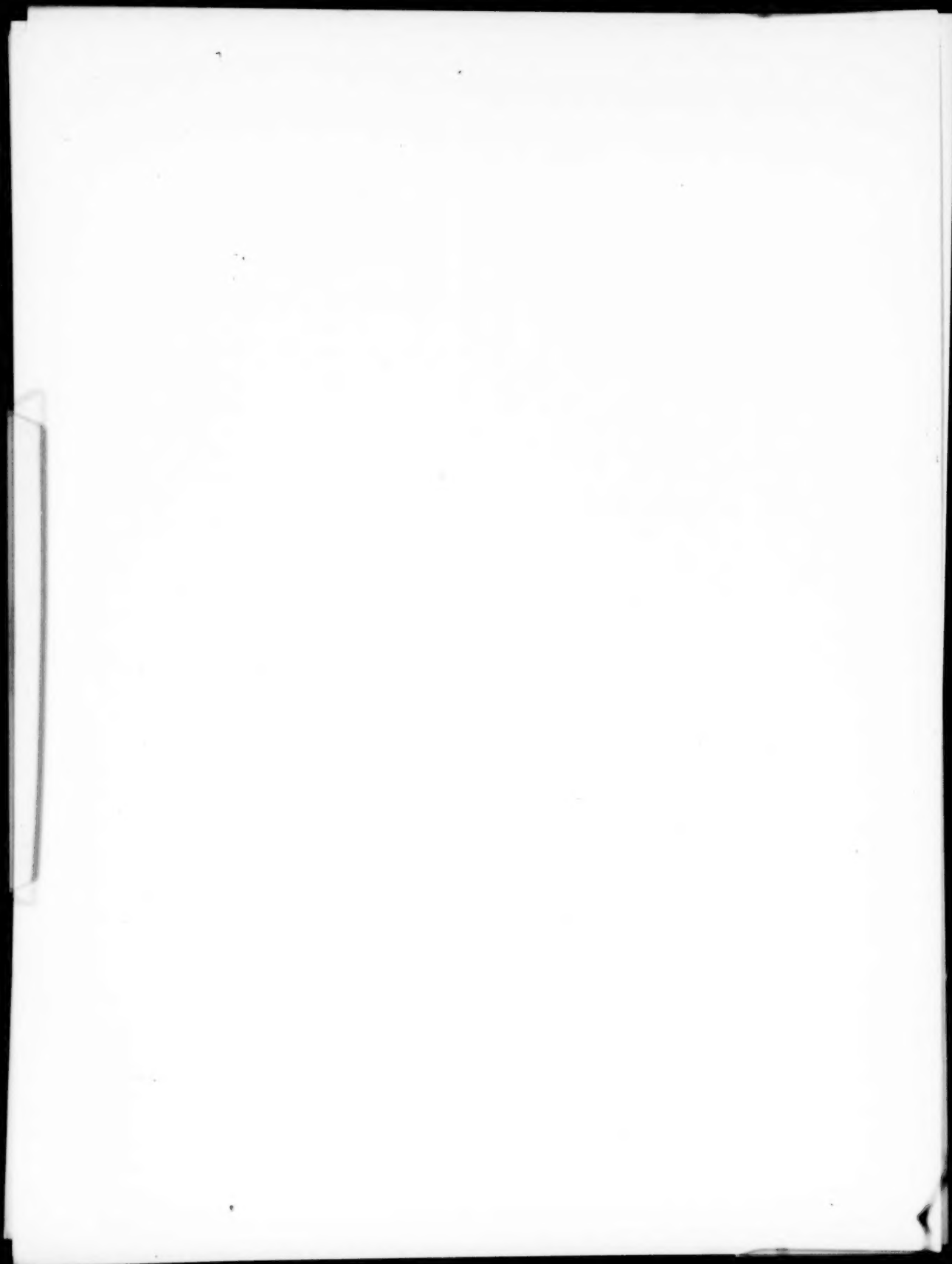
⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

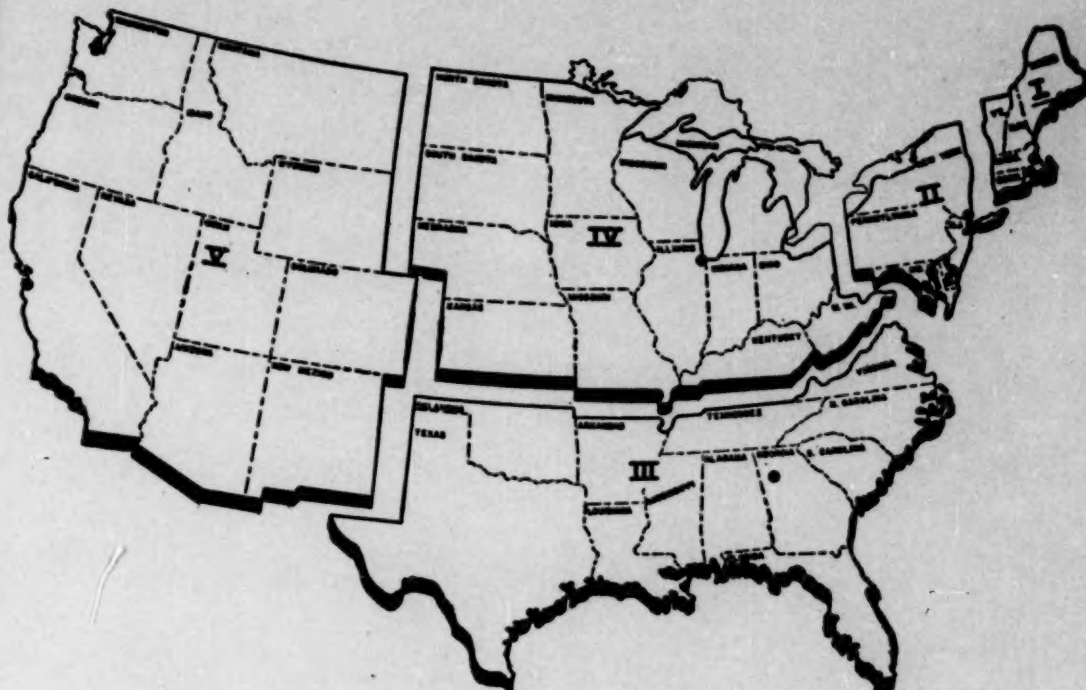
⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.



Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices



WALTER KEIM, Chief, Office of Field Service

REGION I. WENDELL D. MACDONALD
18 Oliver Street
Boston 10, Mass.

REGION III. BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
1020 Grant Building
Forsyth and Walton Streets
Atlanta 3, Ga.

REGION II. ROBERT R. BEHLOW
Room 1000
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

REGION IV. ADOLPH O. BERGER
Room 312
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Ill.

REGION V. MAX D. KOSSORIS
550 Federal Office Building
Fulton and Leavenworth
Streets
San Francisco 2, Calif.

The services of the Bureau's regional directors and their technical staffs are available to labor organizations, management, and the general public for consultation on matters with which the Bureau deals, such as statistics relating to employment, prices, wages, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction, and housing.